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HUNGARIAN PAPER COMMENTS ON CEMA COOPERATION

AU251350 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Jun 80 p 3

[Peter Lovasz article: "Following the CEMA Session"]

[Summary] Like all previous ones, the 34th CEMA session, held from 17 to 19 June in Prague, constituted an important juncture in our joint economic activity. It was reported by the Executive Committee at the session that--primarily because of an unfavorable development of the world economic situation, but also because of domestic problems--the CEMA countries are up against economic difficulties. The average growth of their gross national product has slowed down, and internal and external problems are complicating the accomplishment of their economic tasks.

"Under those circumstances, it can be regarded as a great success that the countries participating in socialist integration have retained and slightly further developed their previous results. That can be attributed to more than a small extent to the fact that they have considerably expanded cooperation among one another also in the recent period." And many of those results are already being utilized in practical life.

"Still, in addition to a realistic appraisal of results, it was also emphasized at the council session that the member countries still fail to take sufficient advantage of the possibilities inherent in cooperation. Among other things, that is shown by the fact that the member countries' barter trade with countries outside the organization expanded, last year, more rapidly than their trade with one another. It was noted in the Executive Committee's report that many possibilities still remain unexploited, particularly in specializing production in the machine-building industry. The countries concerned should pay greater attention to a full implementation of agreements, improvement to the technical standard of products specialized in, and intensification of specialization and cooperation with regard to machinery and equipment representing the most advanced technology.

"We have fallen behind requirements most in cooperation and specialization concerning the production of machinery units and standardized components, although development of production-sharing in the member countries would promote a rapid and more efficient production of finished products and make the satisfying of requirements more reliable. It was also brought up at the council session that, in conformity with the requirements of development, the organization of CEMA integration should be further perfected. The member countries are devoting far too much time to the preparation of agreements, and, considering the requirements, the exchange of information is relatively slow. The long and short of it is that the apparatus is not yet flexible enough."

Recommendations and resolutions were endorsed at the council session and significant new agreements were concluded. The present session and an intensification of cooperation will undoubtedly impart a new impetus to and provide a reliable framework for continued healthy development, one that is more rapid than heretofore.

BULGARIAN PAPER PRAISES CEMA DEVELOPMENT

AU251115 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 23 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Powerful Factor of Peace and Stability"]

[Text] The decisions of the 34th CEMA session, which closed the day before yesterday, appear as an optimistic and stabilizing factor in these troubled days full of considerable international tension.

The decisions of the 34th CEMA session introduce a spirit of confidence in the fate of peace into contemporary international relations. They inspire confidence in the policy of detente, which is a life-saving policy for mankind. They are all based on the deeply humanitarian and constructive character of socialism as a chief and decisive force in our contemporary world.

The 10 fraternal socialist countries joined together in the most powerful economic alliance in the history of mankind, an alliance based on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism as its powerful source of strength, are confidently looking forward to their future and to the future of the whole world. The session reviewed giant construction projects based on fraternal cooperation. It was assessed that the development of CEMA countries has considerably advanced. Great successes have been achieved. In comparison with 1975, the national income of the member-countries has increased 19 percent, while industrial production has increased 23 percent. Those industrial branches which are decisive for technical progress have developed particularly fast. No less impressive future prospects were outlined for the next 5-10 years, and in certain cases even for the next 20 years--and our future projects are of tremendous size as well. Thus, for example, an expansion in the production of new computer and calculating equipment is planned. Research in the sector of energy reserves and other important mineral raw material resources is planned on a large scale, and the elaboration of scientific-technical forecasts for the settlement of fuel and energy problems of the fraternal countries for the period up to the year 2000, as well as a general agreement on a considerable increase in oil processing, etc, is envisaged.

No international economic bloc of the capitalist world could assume such tasks of gigantic proportions. In those countries, economic relations are based on competition and on the domination of the strong over the weak. Therefore, the deep contradictions existing among the EEC countries are so frequently being pointed out, for example. If we talk about comparisons, let us emphasize one other characteristic difference between the two economic communities. While unemployment is unknown within the framework of the CEMA countries, there is an army of unemployed in the EEC countries whose number already exceeds 6 million people, and the prospects for the near future are even bleaker.

CEMA's international prestige and influence are growing. In addition to the 10 member countries, representatives of another 7 socialist countries or countries marching along the socialist path participated in the work of the session. The cooperation between CEMA and Finland, Iraq and Mexico is developing successfully. CEMA is not a closed political-economic bloc. Its statutes present opportunities for membership to every country ready to participate in this cooperation on the basis of equal rights for the sake of peace and social progress. The fact that of the R196 billion foreign trade turnover in 1979 achieved by the CEMA countries, R85 billion are the share of states which are not CEMA member countries--this fact--speaks for the open character of the organization and for the readiness of the CEMA countries to develop trade, based on equal rights, with all countries. In this respect, the share of developing countries is great. CEMA is aiding these countries for the progress of their national economies and in their aspirations to free themselves from the exploitation by imperialist monopolies. Today as in the past, the CEMA countries declare themselves in favor of fair trade, based on mutual advantage and free from discrimination, and in favor of cooperation with developed capitalist states and with other international economic organizations for the benefit of peace and progress.

Such comprehensive and effective cooperation among states, as that established within the CEMA framework, is unprecedented in history. The socialist countries are outlining the path of mankind's future development, when it will reject the yoke of capitalist exploitation and domination. This is the path of uninterrupted social progress, the path of a solid and indestructible peace.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES VIENNA MBFR TALKS

ID270710 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Vienna: The 24th plenary meeting of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction in armed forces and arms in central Europe was addressed on Thursday by Ambassador Zoltan Fodor, head of the Hungarian delegation.

Zoltan Fodor established that with their proposal of December 20, 1979 the NATO countries are deviating not only from the basic principles and objectives agreed at the talks, but also from the limited amount of realistic element existent in the earlier suggestions. As such their stand today does not include reduction in nuclear weapons and their carriers which they had offered in 1975. Furthermore, their new proposal also leaves out the willingness for concrete pledge on the part of the West European states and Canada for cut in the second phase. It also misses the freeze on the strength of troops in the period between the two phases.

Ambassador Fodor emphasized that on the basis of their proposals of last year, the Western delegations are ascribing decisive significance to discussion over measures pertaining to the cut without regard to the fact that there has to be an organic link between the reduction and the concomitant measures. On the top of it, a perusal of the concomitant measures suggested demonstrates that their main aim is to bring the everyday activity of a decisive section of the Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces under NATO's supervision. This in the final count would ensure unilateral military advantages to NATO. All these things are happening at a time when because of NATO's decisions danger exists for the start of a new phase of armaments race.

The Hungarian delegate went on to point out emphatically that all of the socialist countries attending the Vienna negotiations ascribe appropriate significance to the confidence-building measures. In the view of the Hungarian delegation, the evolution of the atmosphere of trust could be greatly prompted if on the basis of the socialist countries' proposal to all the participants of the European security conference the extent of military exercises is limited.

Hungarian Ambassador Zoltan Fodor went on to establish: "The decisive question here in Vienna is that the discussions should result in the elaboration of measures that ensure that the states signatory to an eventual reduction treaty will fulfil their commitment contained in such an accord. It is essential," said the Hungarian diplomat, "that these measures extend only to the agreed spheres. These should be valid from the beginning for all the forces stationed in the region--of the direct participants. Obviously the measures must not harm the security of any side.

"The socialist countries set out from the fact that the security of the countries attending the Vienna deliberation will be enhanced primarily by the conclusion of an agreement on the reduction of foreign and domestic armed forces and arms including nuclear weapons. It unequivocally suits the security interests of the countries present at the talks with special status if the excessively dense military concentration in central Europe is abated. These aims are served by the socialist countries' proposals of June 8, 1978, November 30, 1978 and June 28, 1979 which have been lying on the discussion table without any official response," said Zoltan Fodor.

Finally, the leader of the Hungarian delegation recalled that the leading organs of the Warsaw Treaty again expressed their willingness last month for advancing disarmament and military detente.

CARTER TOUR EVIDENCE OF 'STRANGLING PRESSURE' ON EUROPE

AU261140 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 26 Jun 80

["Carter's Tour of Europe and the U.S. Policy of Dictate and Hegemony"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 26 (ATA)--The chieftain of U.S. imperialism Carter continues his tour of Western Europe, whereas the American propaganda is being careful to give to the visits the colour of "consultation" with the allies on the basis of "partnership". But Carter's ends are clear to anyone who knows in the least the nature of the policy of U.S. imperialism and the background of the relations with the USA with the countries of Western Europe. It is an unchangeable line of U.S. imperialism, from the brutal calls of Truman for the American leadership in Europe down to Carter doctrine of forced solidarity, the content of which is the complete control and hegemony of U.S. imperialism on the so-called allies.

What disturbs Washington is the fact that the contradictions between U.S. imperialism and the imperialist powers of Western Europe have increased, a thing which is common for the imperialist groupings and alliances. The United Europe, which wants to come out as a superpower, strives to find the occasion to challenge the dictate and control of the U.S. imperialist superpower. Therefore, U.S. imperialism systematically sets the mechanisms of pressure on the West European countries. NATO, the U.S. troops and bases, the U.S. capital invested in Europe, the International Energy Agency, the colossal agency network, etc, are some of the cards of permanent strangling pressure of U.S. imperialism. Carter is strongly playing them in his tour, as he did in the meeting of Venice.

ZERI I POPULLIT ON SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

AU261131 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 26 Jun 80

["ZERI I POPULLIT Exposes the Staging of Soviet Occupiers in Afghanistan"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 26--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT denounces today in one of its articles the deceitful aims of the Soviet-imperialists on the withdrawal of "some military units" from Afghanistan. While the flames of the criminal aggression have razed to the ground and are burning villages and towns in Afghanistan, the newspaper writes, the Soviet social-imperialists are doing their utmost to escape the powerful condemnation by the international public opinion, to keep in vain the masks which are torn off once and for all.

The people's, the article goes on, see the facts and cannot be deceived by the propaganda declarations. Even if we admit for a moment that these troops or units will be withdrawn who will control this withdrawal? The Soviet social-imperialists have never defined the number of their occupation troops in Afghanistan and even now they do not define how many will be withdrawn. Darkness serves them to have a speculation field. The Soviet social-imperialists screen on their televisions aspects from the withdrawal of these units from Kabul but, what impedes them to go to another region of Afthanistan, to fighting zones, for instance? Even if we see the announcement broadcast on this occasion by the Soviet revisionist news agency TASS it is clear that it speaks of a "withdrawal" and not of a "reduction" of the occupation troops.

This means that if some units depart, they may be such units, that as it is the case with the aggressors in war, being tired out, and morally broken down are withdrawn to be [words indistinct] with new forces, reorganized to be hurled again into fightings. The "argument" itself given for their departure, that is they are not necessary at present, shows that these and other units will to be again hurled in the front in order to kill and burn the Afghan people, their fighters of freedom to subdue this proud mountainous country. The history, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT stresses, shows that never and in no country have the aggressors withdrawn voluntarily. The Soviet social-imperialists too do not voluntarily give up the privileged neocolonialist positions they ensured in Afghanistan through their fascist type armed aggression. They even seek to consolidate these positions.

In conclusion, the newspaper writes that no criminal action or aggressive army can subdue the Afghan people. No staging by the occupiers can deceive them. They are confident that be it Soviet social-imperialism, U.S. imperialism or Chinese social-imperialism, which now pose as their friends but make the same accounts as those of the actual invaders and work for their realization, are their sworn enemies. Only through the army and their resolute struggle they will defend their sacred rights and aspirations that have been violated. This unshakable confidence is being manifested by them with the mounting of the resistance, the intensification of the armed struggle which will surely drive the aggressors out of the Afghan land.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 24-25 JUNE, HOXHA SPEAKS

AU261138 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Tirana, June 26 (ATA)--On June 24 and 25 1980 under the guidance of the first secretary of the CC of the PLA, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the 8th plenum of the CC of the PLA was convened. It examined the report of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee "to raise the level of the research-scientific work and increase its effectivity for the actual and perspective development of the country" delivered by the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party's Central Committee, Comrade Ramiz Alia.

After discussing at length about the report, the plenum of the Central Committee unanimously approved it and took the appropriate decisions.

At the end of the proceedings of the 8th plenum of the CC of the PLA, the first secretary of the CC of the PLA Comrade Enver Hoxha held an important speech.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH LESOTHO

AU261904 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of Lesotho, proceeding from the desire to develop relations between the two countries, have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

PRESS PRAISES, SUPPORTS SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL

AU241003 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 24 Jun 80

["Act of Good Will"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 24 (BTA)--The RABOTNICHESKO DELO daily points out today that the withdrawal of some Soviet military units from Afghanistan is a proof of the consistent, unflinching and constructive Soviet foreign political line. The daily editorializes that the decision on the withdrawal is an expression of the aspiration for reaching a political solution to the so-called Afghan issue.

"Despite the complicated situation, despite the difficulties made by the imperialist and reactionary forces and despite the malevolent anti-Afghan propaganda, the USSR is resting on reasonable, constructive positions," the commentary reads. The daily also emphasizes that the USSR gives a chance to the organizers of the undeclared war on sovereign Afghanistan to undertake realistic and constructive steps in reply.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT reads that the biased statements by politicians like Zbigniew Brzezinski and Edmund Muskie on a "routine movement of Soviet units" and "withdrawal of unsuitable subdivisions" are sharply contrasted to the (?estimations) of political figures in the West, the well-meaning reaction in the Third World and the enthusiastic welcome of the decision in Afghanistan herself.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME adds: "This withdrawal is also indicative of the consolidation of Afghanistan, of the revolutionary forces defending the sovereignty and progress of the young republic."

KUBADINSKI RECEIVES WPC'S ROMESH CHANDRA

AU261442 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, who also is representative and chairman of the National Preparatory Committee for the forthcoming world peace parliament of the peoples, today received in Sofia the delegation of the WPC led by its President Romesh Chandra.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski briefed in detail the representatives of the WPC on the preparatory work being carried out in Bulgaria and also gave assurance that the National Preparatory Committee, the Bulgarian Peace Movement and the entire Bulgarian public will do everything possible so that the world peace parliament session will be held in Sofia from 23 to 27 September under optimum conditions and achieve the best possible successes.

INTERNATIONAL IDEOLOGICAL SYMPOSIUM ENDS 26 JUNE

AU261644 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 26 (BTA)--The three day "Ideological Warfare and Mass Culture" Symposium organized by PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine, the culture research institute with the Committee for Culture and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, has ended.

It was attended by representatives of the communist parties of the Argentine, Bulgaria, Denmark, Jordan, Poland, the Soviet Union, the Federal Republic of Germany and the South African Republic.

The symposium organizers were received by Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Committee for Culture.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES CODE CHANGES, ENDS SESSION

Approvals; Conclusion 25 June

AU252115 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA)--The 13th session of the 7th National Assembly continued today.

The second reviewing of the changes and addenda to the criminal code and the code on civil property bills has begun. It was underlined that the first bill was necessitated by two major reasons: the ratification of a multilateral convention on sending citizens sentenced to imprisonment to serve their term in the country of their citizenship, and the establishment of a uniform prosecution apparatus in Bulgaria. It was emphasized that the passing of this bill will make the Bulgarian legislature comply with the country's international obligations and will create conditions for a more effective combat of crime.

It was stated on the second bill on property that the changes do not intend a revision of the existing law and its functions but only a few wise corrections [words indistinct] by the contemporary practices of the country. It was stressed that after the passing of this law certain changes in the public relations, which this law regulates, have taken place. The practice has shown that some of the provisions of this law should be changed and supplemented without affecting the principles it was based on.

The property law has limited the number, kind and size of the immovables which could be owned by the Bulgarian citizens. The proposed changes will correct the existing limitations in favour of the citizens.

The 13th session of the 7th National Assembly ended here today. After two days of discussions the people's representatives unanimously passed proposals, signals, complaints and applications by the citizens law, a bill on changes and addenda to the criminal code and a bill on the property code.

The changes and addenda to the criminal code legalize the established in Bulgaria unified prosecuting apparatus with the Ministry of the Interior and put the criminal code in accordance with the multilateral convention on sending persons sentenced to imprisonment to serve their term in the state of their citizenship.

The unified prosecuting apparatus with the Ministry of the Interior includes the examining magistrates with the prosecutor's office, with the exception of military magistrates.

The changes outline the statute of the top officials of the unified prosecuting apparatus and ensure the independence of the magistrates from the other officials in the Ministry of the Interior.

The question of sending and receiving persons sentenced to imprisonment to serve their term in the state of their citizenship will be decided by the chief prosecutor in agreement with the authorized bodies of the other state. The sentence of a foreign court accepted for execution in Bulgaria will have the force and action of a sentence by a Bulgarian court.

Professor Boris Spassov, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Jurists, commented before a BTA reporter on the changes and addenda to the property law of citizens of Bulgaria. He emphasized that the basic principles underlying the law have not been changed. The changes and the addenda have been necessitated by the practices of the application of this law.

"One of the changes, for instance, is that a minor who has inherited a dwelling retains the property of this dwelling, irrespective of the fact that this may be the family's second place of residence. Until the minor's coming of (?age) the dwelling will be let to other citizens by the People's Council according to a state fixed rent. A family is allowed to own two dwellings on an area totalling up to 120 sq. m., when the second dwelling is inherited", said Professor Spassov.

The property law of citizens passed in 1975 has limited the number, kind and size of immovables to be owned privately by the Bulgarian citizens. Its target was to prevent making of private property sources of unearned incomes--a consideration which still is in force.

Proposals Law Approval

AU261030 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA)--Today the thirteenth session of the Seventh National Assembly approved a law for citizens proposals, signals, complaints and applications. The motivation of the law says that the improvement of the legal order in this sphere has been imposed by the Bulgarian society's entering a new, higher stage of development, which requires an expanding of socialist democracy and improving the social management. The political and social importance of the law, the responsibility of working with citizens' letters and the control on the adequate and lawful solutions to the matter have been increased.

The new law defends to a much higher extent the principles of speed, objectivity and conformity with the law in reviewing and solving the proposals, signals, complaints and applications. Administrative and punitive liability has been provided for any official who fails to fulfill timely any decision on a signal or complaint. The law obliges the bodies of states and people's control and the prosecutor's office to carefully observe the work with the letters and signals of citizens. At the ministries, departments and people's councils specialized offices for work with citizens' proposals, signals complaint and applications are being set up.

Comment on Proposals, Property Laws

AU261700 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 26 (BTA commentator Lyubomir Dimitrov)--Proclaimed and guaranteed by the Constitution, the rights and freedoms of the Bulgarian citizen are periodically extended, specified and enlarged through addenda and amendments. This plan-governed trend consistent with the extent of society development was manifested at the parliamentary session which ended yesterday.

The deputies passed a new law and addenda to existing laws which have no common points at a first glance only. A common feature, however, they do have and this is the fact that they are a new expression of the growing democracy of Bulgarian legislation.

The new law, passed by the National Assembly, treats the proposals, signals and pleas made by citizens. Actually this is the most democratic form of popular participation in government.

The law, which came to replace a 20-year old decree is based on the principles of general accessibility, prompt reaction and objectivity and conformity with the law in considering and solving the issues put forward by the working people, and what is more, to a much higher extent and in much deeper detail. There are punitive provisions for officials who fail to produce solutions to the citizens' signals and pleas within the deadline. Special offices to deal with the pleas and proposals will be set up with ministries, departments and people's councils. The advantages of this law have another aspect--namely, that with its spirit and scope it creates much more solid preconditions for a rational use of the rich social information contained in the letters of the citizens, which can serve as a basis on which to improve other laws and regulations.

Five years ago a private property law was passed. Its main purpose was to protect property and to be combined with effective measures against the use of flats and other real property for speculations and for the obtaining of unearned income. With the present amendements and addenda to the law, this principle remains in force. Private property cannot exceed its social purpose. The new feature lies in this that a family can have two flats, including cases when one of the flats is inherited, as long as their total surface does not exceed 120 sq.m. Besides, minors have a separate right of inheriting a flat. Here significant stipulation has been made against any possibility for unearned gains: While the inheritors are still under age, the property is let out by the state for the customary rents which are very low compared to the rents in other countries.

The problem of buying a house, too, has found a fairer solution, especially when the candidates for one flat are more than one. So far the future owner used to be determined by the People's Council. In the future the prospective buyers are to be divided into publicly announced groups according to their needs. Those who are discontent with the division in groups will have the right of appeal. The members of the most promising group, which is the group of the neediest, will draw a lot. This amendment to the law will actually do away with the possibility of subjective judgement in appointing the buyer.

CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER VISITS CHEMICAL COMBINE VARNA

AU251810 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Josef Simon, deputy chairman of the CSSR Council of Ministers, who is visiting Bulgaria has arrived in Varna Okrug. Accompanied by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Josef Simon this afternoon visited the Devnya chemical combine where he was familiarized with the production and future development of this large industrial center, the development of which is a result of the socialist economic integration.

The guest also visited the ferry boat complex near Varna.

BRIEFS

OCEANOLOGISTS CONFERENCE--Varna, June 18, (BTA)--A two-day scientific and technical conference opened here today. It is organized by the Centre for French Scientific and Technical Information with the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress and the Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Information with the aid of the Institute of Sea Research and Oceanology with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. In addition to Bulgarian scientists, the conference will be attended by specialists from the French firm "Comex". On the agenda will be problems of the various kinds of divers' descents and the possibilities of using underwater researches for industrial purposes. There will also be reports on the methods of training underwater workers. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1505 GMT 18 Jun 80 AU]

MOZAMBIQUE'S DOS SANTOS DEPARTS 24 JUNE; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD242233 Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Prague--Czechoslovakia and Mozambique have confirmed their resolution to continue their support for the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa who are still under the domination of colonialism, racism and apartheid, in a joint communique issued here Tuesday. The document was signed at the end of an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia by a delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front FRELIMO, led by Politburo member and secretary of the FRELIMO Central Committee and secretary of the People's Assembly permanent commission Marcelino dos Santos. The visit took place on June 20-24. The Mozambican party and government delegation ended Tuesday its visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague for home.

Communique Reported

AU261248 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

["Report on the Visit of the Party and Government Delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the CSSR"]

[Text] A delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party--FRELIMO, led by Marcelino dos Santos, FRELIMO Central Committee Bureau member and secretary of the permanent commission of the People's Assembly, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR from 20 to 24 June 1980 at the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation.

The head of the Mozambique delegation was received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, to whom he conveyed fraternal greetings from Samora Moises Machel, FRELIMO Party chairman and president of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique. The greetings were returned in a friendly spirit.

During its stay in the CSSR the Mozambique delegation conducted negotiations with the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR Government, led by Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary.

During its visit the Mozambique delegation visited the Sonp works in Kladno, the Sklounion plant in Teplice and the cement works in Cizkovice, where it registered the CSSR's great successes in the economic field.

The Mozambique delegation also paid tribute to the memory of the victims of fascism in Lidice and inspected the Klement Gottwald museum, where it appraised the rich history of the Czechoslovak workers movement. Marcelino dos Santos laid wreaths at the tomb of the unknown warrior and at the grave of Klement Gottwald, the first worker president.

During the negotiations the Mozambique delegation provided detailed information about the experience and the results achieved by the Mozambique people in the period from the armed national liberation struggle and up to the achievement of independence, and also about the efforts exerted by the people under the FRELIMO Party's leadership in building socialism.

The Czechoslovak delegation provided information about the results achieved in building the advanced socialist society in the CSSR in the spirit of the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, and about the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In analyzing the international situation, the two delegations stated that, in spite of the complications evoked by the imperialist and reactionary forces in international relations, the situation continues to be favorable for further developing the forces of progress and peace and for strengthening international security, which is the result of the decisive role played by the socialist community. The two delegations devoted particular attention to developments in eastern Africa. They welcomed the victory of the people of Zimbabwe and the achievement of that country's independence and they reconfirmed their determination to continue to support the just fight of the peoples of Nambia and Southern Africa, still ruled by colonialism, racism and apartheid.

During their negotiations, the two delegations appraised the existing cooperation between the CPCZ and the FRELIMO Party, and between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique and confirmed the wish to strengthen and expand the relations of cooperation for the benefit of the people of both countries.

The two sides agreed that the activity of the intergovernmental mixed commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation should develop further.

The two sides discussed possible cooperation and the projects to be jointly carried out. They also discussed matters of technical assistance, the education of cadres and the exchange of working delegations with the aim of acquiring experience.

The stay of the Mozambique delegation in the CSSR took place in a comradely and frank atmosphere and contributed thus toward consolidating international solidarity, friendly relations and mutual cooperation between the peoples, parties and governments of the CSSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Marcelino dos Santos, FRELIMO Central Committee Bureau member and secretary, invited Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, to visit the People's Republic of Mozambique. The invitation was received with gratitude.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT ON STATE HOLIDAY

AU261242 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jun 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Telegrams of Congratulation"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, sent Samura Moises Machel, FRELIMO Party chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of that country's independence. Apart from other things the telegram states that the working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia hold in high esteem the results achieved by the people of friendly Mozambique under the FRELIMO Party's leadership in building a new, just society in their country, as well as in the fight for the final liberation of Africa from the colonial and racist oppression. Likewise, the telegram expresses the conviction that the CPCZ and the government and all the people of our country will strive to further develop and deepen Czechoslovak-Mozambique relations in the spirit of friendship and international solidarity in the interests of the people of both countries, peace and progress in the world.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the occasion of his country's state holiday.

BILAK RECEIVES AFRICAN LIBERATION PARTY SECRETARY ARAUJO

LD250930 Prague CTK in English 1908 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslopak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak recieved here on Wednesday a delegation of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), led by Presidium member and PAIGC Secretary Jose Araujo.

The two officials informed each other of the developments in their parties and states. Jose Araujo thanked the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the people for moral support and material aid granted to the people of Guinea Bissau during the national liberation struggle, and stressed the importance of (?further promotion) of bilateral cooperation for the new state. Vasil Bilak expressed full solidarity of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Czechoslovak people with the effort of the people of Guinea Bissau and its party to build a new society. The two officials expressed satisfaction over bilateral cooperation and discussed the possibilities of its further promotion.

ZAHRADNIK DELIVERS OPENING SPEECH AT CHEMICAL TRADE FAIR

LD211854 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpt] "Incheba 80," the 12th international chemical trade fair, opened in Bratislava today. It documents the development of chemical processes, their specialization, and cooperation among the socialist countries and is a proof of the advantages flowing from mutual cooperation among countries with different social systems. The ceremonial opening was attended by Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula and Jozef Lenart, members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

The opening speech was delivered by Jindrich Zahradnik, head of a federal government's delegation and a deputy premier. He recalled that the 34th CEMA session, which ended in Prague a few days ago, had underlined, among other things, the tasks in the chemical industry, linked to the improvement of international socialist integration and increasing its effectiveness. He went on to speak about the development of our chemical industry and said that chemical products occupy an important position in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade. Comrade Jindrich Zahradnik stated that in determining the intentions and tasks in the national economy, an increased emphasis is laid in the chemical industry on the qualitative aspects of production and rationalization of consumption, above all in the newly built chemical capacities.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1979--At a joint press conference held by the CSSR, Czech and Slovak industry ministries in Bratislava on 23 June, F. Zurek, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, noted that in 1979 (when compared with 1978) the overall CSSR foreign trade turnover increased 14 percent--12.4 percent with the socialist countries and 16.8 percent with the nonsocialist states. Compared with 1978, overall CSSR exports last year rose 15.9 percent and imports 12.1 percent. This year's plan envisages an increase of 9 percent in exports and 7.5 percent in imports, Zurek said. [Prague PRACE in Czech 24 Jun 80 p 3 AU]

POSSIBLE 'NEW SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS' BY U.S. IN AFRICA VIEWED

DW261204 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1017 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Horst Kaeubler Washington dispatch]

[Text] The U.S. public was surprised to learn that supreme parliamentary bodies in the United States are dealing with Angola again. In a vote that became known only after the fact, the Senate conceded to the U.S. Government the right to grant military and covert CIA assistance to counterrevolutionary forces in Angola if the situation so warrants. All of us, dear listeners, probably still recall the heated debates which took place under the domed U.S. Congressional building not so long ago. In 1976 when Washington saw itself facing the most serious foreign-policy defeat in Vietnam a different decision had been made on Capitol Hill. Congress imposed strict restrictions which prohibited the U.S. administration from becoming involved in the young African state militarily or through covert assistance.

The fear that the United States might become entangled in a consequential Vietnam adventure on African soil was so great that both houses of Congress came out for these restrictions even though the CIA greatly protested against having its hands tied. Now, 4 years later, people in the U.S. supreme parliamentary representation obviously believe that they can ignore the bitter lessons of history. The Senate now decided to lift the restrictions. After private consultations with the Senate Foreign Relations Committees and the House of Representatives it was decided that the President may initiate secret operations against Angola if U.S. national security interests so require.

The public in this country wonders with worry what makes Congress steer toward new subversive actions in the southern part of Africa now, of all times. Ever since the buffer zone of Portuguese colonial possessions collapsed Washington has been worried about South Africa. All hopes were staked on Bishop Muzorewa to negotiate a neocolonialist solution for southern Rhodesia which would protect South Africa, the largest investment area of American trusts in all of Africa, but the founding of free Zimbabwe soon quelled these hopes. Now they are alarmed by the measure of the resistance actions which are shaking racist South Africa, the main source of U.S. raw material supplies.

When Iran was lost the CIA purchased arms on the international arms markets for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries to find a substitute for Iran in Afghanistan. Does the CIA plan the creation of similar hotbeds of conflict in southern Africa to protect the main investment area of U.S. trusts? This question is obvious after the Senate decision on Angola which the Washington POST calls opening the door for new covert CIA actions.

DPRK OFFICIAL CONDEMNS U.S. PRESENCE IN SOUTH KOREA

AU261425 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 80 p 2

["U.S. Help for the Seoul Regime Condemned"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Peace and security on the Korean Peninsula can only be secured if and when the U.S. troops and their equipment are withdrawn from South Korea. [paragraph continues]

This was stated by (Kim Hyon-kil), DPRK charge d'affaires ad interim in the GDR, at a press conference given on the occasion of the month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people against U.S. imperialism.

Tensions in Korea are heightened by the military presence of the United States, and the potentates in Seoul are receiving direct U.S. support in oppressing the people, the diplomat stated. The DPRK, whose working people are currently preparing for the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party, had repeatedly submitted proposals for a peaceful solution to the problems of the peninsula and the reunification of the country, he said.

(Kim Hyon-kil) thanked the GDR people for their solidarity support and emphasized that the friendly relations between the two peoples are being shaped more closely in the joint struggle against imperialism and to build socialism. He conveyed best wishes to the GDR working people for the successful preparation of the SED's 10th Congress.

AXEN, SED DELEGATION ARRIVE IN VIENNA 25 JUNE

LD260842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Vienna--A delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Vienna on Wednesday. It has been invited by the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party.

At the Vienna-Schwechat Airport, the guests from the GDR were cordially welcomed by Chairman of the Austrian Communist Party Franz Muhri and Jochen Steiner, member of the Central Committee and head of the Department for International Relations of the Austrian Communist Party.

In his welcoming address Franz Muhri spoke of the close and good relations existing between the two parties founded on a long tradition and the principles of proletarian internationalism. Hermann Axen conveyed to the chairman of the Austrian Communist Party cordial greetings from the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, and stressed the delegation's interest in an exchange of experience with the fraternal party on common concerns, especially the struggle for peace and disarmament.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR --On Monday, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received Moncef Jaafar, outgoing ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tunisia, for a farewell visit. Erich Honecker praised the friendly relations between the GDR and Tunisia and paid tribute to the good prospects for a further deepening of cooperation. He awarded Moncef Jaafar the order of the "Star of Friendship Among Peoples" in tribute to his services as doyen of the diplomatic corps in the GDR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jun 80 p 1 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLAND--Swiss President Dr Georges-Andre Chevallaz on Monday received Klaus Goldenbaum, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in Switzerland, for the presentation of his credentials. In the ensuing talk the readiness of the two states to further develop bilateral relations and to promote detente in Europe was emphasized. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jun 80 p 2 AU]

TV COMMENTARY ON U.S. AFGHAN PROPOSAL

LD262250 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The United States does not exclude the possibility of participating in a temporary solution of the Afghanistan issue, said Hodding Carter, U.S. State Department spokesman. He said the condition for beginning negotiations was a new initiative by the Soviet Union and readiness on the Soviet part to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan as soon as possible. At the same time he said there were no plans at present for further meetings at the foreign ministers level. Here is a commentary on this:

I do not wish to overestimate even to the slightest extent the significance of statements by the spokesman of the U.S. State Department. Nonetheless, this latest one must not be ignored because there are indications of a very, very slight shift in it. I am thinking here of the formulation according to which the possibility of U.S. participation in a temporary solution aimed at a settlement of the Afghan question is not to be excluded. The preliminary to this statement is provided by President Carter's announcement in his Belgrade speech on Tuesday, in which he said the U.S. Government is ready to participate in working out some sort of temporary solution, simultaneously with the total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

One must not jump to the conclusion that the United States has given up its position of demanding the withdrawal of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan while at the same time making this almost impossible by its own activities--the open support given to the counter-revolutionary forces deployed from Pakistan. The contradiction in the American position is precisely that while they call the presence of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan a threat to world peace, they do everything to ensure that this situation remains unchanged. After all, Washington cannot be in any doubt that the Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan only in proportion to the lessening of the counterrevolution inside the country. This was, in essence, the situation described by a member of the political committee of the Afghan party, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, who said the Americans are indirectly pursuing an undeclared war, maintaining a whole series of training camps along the Afghan border. Nevertheless, he said, the situation is becoming normalized in Afghanistan and it is this which has made it possible to withdraw a certain proportion of the Soviet forces.

In my view, we can safely assume that the withdrawal of Soviet troops can increase in proportion with the lessening of the penetration by the counterrevolution into the country. Let me recall here the relevant statements of the communique on the MSZMP Central Committee session, which greet the Afghan people fighting for the maintenance of their revolutionary achievements, the initiative by the Afghan Government aimed at negotiations with the country's neighbors and welcome the partial withdrawal of the Soviet troops. In conjunction these all serve the political settlement of the problem, says the MSZMP communique, and I think this is the essence of the matter: the endeavor to find a political settlement.

LAZAR BRIEFS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD261058 Budapest MTI in English 0610 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session on Wednesday.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, briefed the government about the 34th Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and about the 96th Session of the CMEA Executive Committee. The government approved the report and instructed the relevant state organs to take necessary measures for executing the recommendations adopted there.

The president of the National Planning Office reported on the conclusion of talks held with the German Democratic Republic for coordinating the two countries' national economic plans for 1981-85 and the signing of the relevant plan coordination protocol. The government approvingly took note of the report.

At the proposal of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and the labour minister, the government decided to raise the family allowance to families with three or more children as well as to single parent bringing up two or more children with effect from July 1, 1980. Families with three or four children and single parents with two children will get 150 forints more for each child per month, while families with five children will get 120 forints more for each child per month. Families with six or more children will get 100 forints more for each child per month. From this date the family allowance due to a child with prolonged illness or one gravely handicapped and requiring constant care will increase by 300 forints per month provided he is not in social home. As a special social welfare measure, from July 1, 1980 state subsidy will be provided to handicapped people using special vehicles to offset part of their patrol expenses.

The Council of Ministers accepted the labour minister's report about the implementation of the government's decision of 1970 aimed at improving the economic and social situation of women. It established that following the resolution and ministerial and enterprisal measures, women's living and working conditions have improved. It urged the ministers and leaders of national authorities and enterprises for the continued implementation and supervision of the resolution in a planned and organized manner.

At the proposal of the agriculture and food industry minister and the president of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, the Council of Ministers discussed and adopted a report on the experience of agrarian industrial societies' functioning. It established that on the basis of the encouraging experience an important task now is the multifarious, further development of the existing agricultural societies, still better exploitation of the possibilities, overall development of the production, management level, stimulation, responsibility and common activity of the partner units and further improvement in their work.

LAZAR RECEIVES FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD261326 Budapest MTI in English 1102 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received on Thursday in the parliament building Jean Francois Deniau, foreign trade minister of France, who arrived in Budapest on Wednesday at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, to hold talks on the timely questions of the economic relations of the two countries. The cordial meeting was attended by Peter Veress, as well as by Jaques Lecompt, ambassador in Budapest of the Republic of France.

PRIME MINISTER BABIUCH ENDS VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Communique Issued

LD270729 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Vienna, 26 June, PAP--Today, Poland's Prime Minister Edward Babiuch ended his two-day official visit to Austria where he stayed at the invitation of Bruno Kreisky, the federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria. A joint communique extensively presents the results of the visit. It stresses friendly and constructive character of the talks and the advantages that both countries derive from the constantly developing co-operation.

During the visit, both governments signed an executive agreement on the implementation of the agreement on cultural and scientific co-operation in the years 1980-1983. Besides, the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy and the Austrian Federal Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry signed an agreement on the deliveries of Polish hard coal to Austria, combined with granting Poland a financial credit to develop her coal mining potential. It was also agreed that talks on the further development of co-operation in the area of energy would be continued.

On the second day of the visit to Austria, Edward Babiuch together with the accompanying members of the Polish delegation went to Linz where he visited the United Austrian Voest Alpine Iron and Steel Complex. The Voest-Alpine works is Poland's partner in co-operation in third markets. The Voest-Alpine management takes big interest in implementing new co-production projects that are to be executed together with Polish plants in North Africa, the Philippines and some socialist countries.

Prime Minister Edward Babiuch voiced his satisfaction over the opportunity to get acquainted with the steelworks that is so highly assessed worldwide and also over the well-developing co-operation between the Polish industry and the Voest-Alpine works. He announced the backing of this co-operation especially in third markets, saying that the plant in Linz is an interesting partner for Poland both today and in the future. One should take full advantage of all opportunities in this collaboration that are still far from being used up. It is favoured by the experience gained in the implementation of contracts with Poland's participation in the Congo, Mauritania, and the Cameroon.

Return to Warsaw 26 June

LD270810 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Premier Edward Babiuch returned to Warsaw today after completing his 2-day official visit to Austria at the invitation of Chancellor Kreisky.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER

AU260907 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Jun 80, p 2

[Text] Warsaw, 20 June, PAP--Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen's official visit to Poland ended today.

On Friday, the Danish guest went on a tour of Warsaw. He saw the reconstructed royal castle in Warsaw's old town section and a film on Warsaw's latest historical events in the capital's historal museum.

Minister Olesen left Poland this afternoon. He was seen off at the airport by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

The communique on the visit says that the Danish and Polish ministers of foreign affairs held talks in a sincere, business-like and constructive atmosphere, typical of the Polish-Danish relationship.

During the talks the ministers stressed the need of strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe and in the world. They exchanged views on the most important current international problems. The situation in southwest Asia and the Middle East was discussed.

Both ministers expressed their concern over the tensions that have arisen in international relations and reaffirmed Poland's and Denmark's determined will to work actively in favor of maintaining and developing further the process of detente, and stressed the fundamental significance of the CSCE Final Act for that process.

They expressed the view that all European states, irrespective of their size, have an important role to play in promoting understanding and cooperation between East and West.

The ministers emphasized the importance that Poland and Denmark attach to the full implementation of the Final Act of the CSCE. Looking forward to the forthcoming Madrid meeting they expressed the hope that it would allow further steps towards strengthening security and cooperation among the participating states across the full spectrum of the Helsinki Final Act.

The ministers of Poland and Denmark expressed a concordant view on the necessity of ceasing the arms race and translating detente into the military sphere. Both parties reaffirmed their interest in the extension of confidence building measures and lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe. They discussed the various initiatives aimed at convening a conference on military aspects of security and disarmament in Europe. A wish was expressed to surmount the deadlock in the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and armamants and associated measures in central Europe. Both ministers expressed the hope for ratification of the SALT II treaty as soon as possible.

The ministers of foreign affairs stated with satisfaction that the relations between Poland and Denmark were developing successfully and expressed their wish to extend and intensify further these relations for the benefit of both countries.

They emphasized the importance they attach to direct contacts making it possible to continue the traditional political dialogue between the two countries at all levels.

The sides discussed the course of economic cooperation and the state of trade exchanges between Poland and Denmark and reaffirmed their interest in their further development for mutual benefit.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with the state of cooperation in the sphere of culture and science and expressed the wish to further develop it.

Minister Kjeld Olesen invited Minister Emil Wojtaszek to pay an official visit to Denmark. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT BY GDR'S HONECKER

Honecker 26 June Activities

AU261251 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] This morning at the spring palace, Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, was presented with the keys of the city of Bucharest by a delegation of the municipal People's Council led by Gheorghe Pana as a token of great esteem for the high-ranking guest and appreciation of his contribution to developing relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the GDR.

Also this morning, Comrade Erich Honecker laid a wreath at the Monument to the Heroes of the struggle for the people's and fatherland's freedom and for socialism.

Visit to Bucharest Plant

AU261107 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Summary] "Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker this morning visited the Bucharest machine-tool and aggregates factory." The two party-state leaders were warmly welcomed by the plant personnel. At the end of the visit Comrade Erich Honecker congra ulates them on their achievements and wished them further success.

Arrival in Sinaia

AU261354 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the GDR State Council, this afternoon arrived in the resort of Sinaia. On their arrival at Sinaia railroad station, the two party-state leaders and the officials accompanying them, were greeted on behalf of the Prahova County inhabitants by Comrade Ioan Circei, first secretary of Prahove County Party Committee and chairman of the county People's Council. An hour guard presented arms. Thousands of people enthusiastically met the two party-state leaders, cheered for the fraternal friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples, and expressed satisfaction with this new summit designed to contribute to the comprehensive development of cooperation between the RCP and SED, and between the two countries and peoples, to the benefit of the cause of socialism, detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Talks Continue

AU262014 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the GDR State Council, continued today in Bucharest and the Sinaia resort. For Romania, the talks are attended by Comrades Ilie Verdet, Gheorghe Oprea, Virgil Cazacu, Nicolae Constantin, Stefan Andrei and other officials; for the GDR, the talks are attended by Comrades Willi Stoph, Guenther Mittag, Gerhard Weiss, Oskar Fischer and other officials.

During the talks, which proceeded in the same atmosphere of warm friendship, esteem and mutual understanding, the sides discussed bilateral and international issues of mutual interest.

Sinaia Dinner 26 June

AU271035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, met once again, after the talks, for a dinner that passed in the same atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

Attending the dinner were Ilie Verdet, Gheorghe Oprea, Virgil Cazacu, Nicolae Constantin, Stefan Andrei, other Romanian officials. Also attending were Willi Stoph, Guenther Mittag, Gerhard Weiss, Oskar Fischer, the other G.D.R. officials.

Visit to Brasov Enterprise

AU270814 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, are guests of the city of Brasov this morning." The first visit they paid was to the Rulmentul enterprise. Upon arrival at this enterprise, the two party-state leaders were welcomed with particular warmth by Comrade Ioan Avram, minister of the machine-building industry, by the enterprise leadership and numerous working people. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker then visited some of the enterprise sections and an exhibition.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU261910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1980--Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Bucharest on June 26, on an official visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. The guest was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Stefan Andrei, and by other Romanian officials.

ZAMBIAN PREMIER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU261908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1980--Answering an invitation extended to him by Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, Daniel M. Lisulo, prime minister of the Republic of Zambia, arrived on June 26 in Bucharest to pay an official visit to Romania. The Zambian head of government is accompanied on his visit by P.K. Kasutu, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party (U.N.I.P.), R. Chrisupa, minister of commerce and industry, by other Zambian officials. Ilie Verdet, Virgil Trofin and other Romanian officials saluted the Zambian prime minister at the Bucharest Otopeni Airport, where the official welcoming ceremony took place.

MONGOLIAN PLANNING OFFICIAL MEETS VERDET, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU261117 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1980--On June 26, Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, received Dumaagiyn Sodnom, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Commission of Mongolia.

During the talk satisfaction was expressed at the ascending evolution of the manysided relations between Romania and Mongolia, whose course is stimulated by the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. Analysed were the results of the activity of coordinating the plans of the development of the national economies of Romania and Mongolia in the 1981-1985 interval. Likewise, discussed were fresh possibilities of further expanding bilateral collaboration and cooperation in various domains of mutual interest, of increasing and diversifying the commercial exchanges between the two countries.

Economic Protocol

AU261122 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1980--On June 26, Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Dumaagiyn Sodnom, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, chairman of the State Planning Commission, signed in Bucharest the protocol regarding the coordination of the plans of the national economies of the two countries for the 1981-1985 interval.

The document stipulates, among other things, that reciprocal deliveries of goods over the next five-year period should substantially increase as against the provisions under the long-term trade agreement for 1976-1980. At the same time, it was agreed that the two sides continue their activity in view of identifying new possibilities of expanding and diversifying commerical exchanges and bilateral collaboration in the 1981-1985 period in various domains of mutual interest.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS 18-24 JUNE

AU241851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/6/1980--Robert Coates, president of the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada, member of the Canadian Parliament, paid a visit to Romania over June 18-24, at head of a delegation, at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

During the visit, the Canadian guests met Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, and Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Opinions were exchanged on the relations between the SDUF and the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada, on the links between the two countries as well as on some current international issues of mutual interest.

The joint wish was manifest to develop the relations between the two organizations, as well as the determination to further make their contribution to the expansion of the friendly and cooperative links between Romania and Canada, with a view to strengthening international understanding and cooperation, world peace and security.

The delegation also met Neculai Agachi, minister of metallurgical industry, and Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, when opinions were exchanged on the bilateral economic relations and on the two countries' possibilities of cooperation.

Robert Coates and the other Canadian guests had an interview with Vasile Pungan, chairman of the Commission of Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation of the Grand National Assembly.

RCP CONGRATULATES IRAN'S TUDEH PARTY ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU231201 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Jun 80 p 3

[Cable from the RCP Central Committee to the Iranian Tudeh Party on its 60th anniversary]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Iranian Tudeh Party:

On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we extend cordial congratulations to you on the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Iranian communist party as well as best wishes for success in your activity devoted to promoting and defending the basic interests of the Iranian working people and all the friendly Iranian people, and to attaining their ideals of democracy, social progress, prosperity, independence and international understanding.

This anniversary occurs under conditions of profound revolutionary, national and social change, and of rapid shifts in the world balance of forces, something which clearly emphasizes the determination of peoples to put an end to imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies, to live in freedom, independence and a climate of peace and security, to be complete masters of their national resources, to freely decide their destiny, without any foreign interference, and to strengthen the unity and solidarity of all democratic and progressive forces in the struggle against the use or threat of force and for resolving all contentious problems through negotiations alone.

We take this opportunity to express the conviction that relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and the Iranian Tudeh Party will continue to develop, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, of comprehensive relations between the two countries and peoples, of strengthening solidarity between all progressive and anti-imperialist forces throughout the world and of the triumph of the ideals of peace and socialism.

[Signed] The RCP Central Committee.

RCP DELEGATION TALKS WITH SYRIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

AU261116 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus (AGERPRES) 26/6/1980--During their official visit of friendship to Syria, the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party led by Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., had an interview with 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, deputy prime minister.

Reviewed was the stage of the Romanian-Syrian economic relations and of the joint building of units, according to the agreements reached during the meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad. Both sides assessed with satisfaction that the Romanian-Syrian relations of economic cooperation and collaboration had witnessed steady development, to mutual interests, and that all conditions existed to further expand and deepen them on multiple planes.

Meeting With Al-Asad

AU270750 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus, (AGERPRES) 26/6/1980--The R.C.P. delegation led by Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., who pay an official visit of friendship to the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, was received by Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

On the occasion, Iosif Banc conveyed to President Hafiz al-Asad and to his wife Anise al-Asad a friendly message of salute and best wishes of success, good health and personal happiness from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu. Iosif Banc also conveyed the wish of the R.C.P., of its leadership, of Nicolae Ceausescu, of the entire Romanian people to have President Hafiz al-Asad as beloved guest to Romania soonest.

Warmly thanking, President Hafiz al-Asad requested that Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed sincerest and most cordial wishes of good health and happiness. Evoking with great satisfaction the fruitful meetings and talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu, President Hafiz al-Asad expressed the wish to continue them in Bucharest soonest.

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the upward course of the Romanian-Syrian relations on multiple planes. Mutual wish and determination was expressed to enlarge and develop still more these relations in the future, according to the wish and understanding between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad, in the interests of the R.C.P. and of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Syrian Arab Republic, of the friendly Romanian and Syrian peoples, of the cause of peace and international economic cooperation. They appreciated the fruitful Romanian-Syrian collaboration in the joint construction of objectives of great importance for the Syrian economy, for the development and consolidation of the good relations and of the friendship between the two countries and peoples. Mentioned was also the need for speeding up the activity in this domain and switching over to a new, superior stage of Romanian-Syrian collaboration and cooperation. Approached were also aspects related to the concerns and experience of the two parties and countries in various domains.

They emphasized the good relations between the R.C.P. and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party which were also reflected in the programme of cooperation for 1980-1981, signed during the visit of the R.C.P. delegation. The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

Talks concluded on June 26 between the R.C.P. delegation led by Iosif Banc and the delegation of the Arab Socialist Party led by 'Abdallah al-Ahmad. The heads of the two delegations signed the programme of cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party for 1980-1981.

The R.C.P. delegation had an interview with 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, deputy prime minister.

On the occasion, they reviewed the stage of Romanian-Syrian economic relations and of achievement of the objectives now being built by cooperation.

PETRESCU MEETS JORDANIAN TRADE MINISTER IN AMMAN

AU261914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Amman, AGERPRES 26/6/1980--Gheorghe Petrescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Machine-Building, now visiting Jordan, had talks with Ali an-Nusur, Jordanian minister of industry and trade, with whom he approached aspects of the Romanian-Jordian economic relations. Emphasis was placed on their upward course as well as on the mutual wish to seek out new ways of expanding and diversifying them to the end of translating into life the accords and understandings reached during the meeting between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan.

The Romanian minister also had meetings with executives of the Jordian Jeopetrol Company for the finalization of the third extension of the Zarka refinery, achieved by cooperation with Romania.

DEFENSE MINISTRY SCIENTIFIC SESSION REPORTED

AU251440 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1240 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/6/1980--The scientific session "Nicolae Ceausescu, Founder of the Military Doctrine of Socialist Romania", organized by the Ministry of National Defence in marking 15 years since the Ninth RCP Congress, took place in Bucharest on Tuesday. Attending were members of the leading council of the Ministry of National Defence, generals and senior officers.

The papers read by Major General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defence, by his deputies, by other executives, referred to the merits of President Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of Romania's Armed Forces, in substantiating the national military doctrine, highlighted his capability to find out the dialectical correlation between the building of the new system and the problems of defence, between the economic and social development of the homeland, the raising of the people's material welfare and the strengthening of the homeland's defence capacity, his practical contribution to the establishment of directions, objectives and concrete modalities of preparation of national defence.

The historic premises of Romania's military doctrine were also stressed, as well as the contribution of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the enrichment of the national military science, the defining facets of the struggle for a new, superior quality in the whole activity of the army, the role and significance of the political-moral factor in increasing the defence capacity of the homeland, the measures taken by the leadership of the RCP and of the Romanian state for the endowment of the army and of the other components of the national defence system with armament and modern fighting means, the requirements of preparing the defence fight and of engrossing in it all human and material forces, the principles of collaboration between the Romanian Army and the armies of the socialist countries and of other friendly states.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-ITALIAN BANK--Rome, (AGERPRES), 18/6/1980--A ceremony took place in Milan when the joint Romanian-Italian bank was officially inaugurated. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 18 Jun 80 AU]

VRHOVEC, HERLJEVIC ADDRESS FEDERAL CHAMBER SESSIONS

Vrhovec on Foreign Policy

LD262036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1118 GMT 26 Jun 80

["Report" by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, at 26 June session of SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, on Yugoslavia's international relations and activity]

[Text] The foreign political activity of our country took place in the past few months in a very complex and worsened international situation. With the death of Comrade Tito, who was for 4 decades the formulator of our foreign policy, the creator of our country's firm international position and the great prestige which it enjoys in the world, we were faced by a great task--to safeguard and further promote Tito's work.

In the report submitted to this house last autumn we pointed to the serious dangers of the stagnation of detente and the growing tendency toward increasingly frequent use of force, foreign interference and military interventions and various other pressures in international life. At that time we expressed our deep concern about such a development and we sounded a warning about such a development threatening world peace and endangering the foundations of international relations.

As an independent and nonaligned country, Yugoslavia has been continually committed to the halting of these negative tendencies, to the elimination of their causes and to returning international relations to the path of detente as a universal world process.

A significant role in this was played, as in earlier similar situations, by President Tito. At perhaps the most critical moment of exacerbation he, although already gravely ill, sent messages to the statesmen of the USSR and the United States and to certain other countries, in particular the nonaligned, in which he appealed to common responsibility and pointed to paths to overcome the crisis and renew the process of relaxation. President Tito's messages also represented a powerful impulse for the activation of nonaligned countries at the world scene under conditions of a very exacerbated international situation.

The world situation is, both in the economic and political sphere, exceptionally difficult, complex and uncertain. The fact that the most important issues of international economic and political relations have not been resolved has led to a stagnation in relaxation of tension; to a growth in lack of trust and exacerbation between great powers, while the intensification of interbloc rivalry has also made difficult the endeavors by nonaligned countries to place international economic and political relations on long-term and stable foundations and to have them develop in equitable and peaceful international cooperation.

This dangerous rivalry, accompanied by increasingly explicit efforts to acquire fresh strategic footings and to increase a military-political presence in other countries and regions not yet affected by it, by renewed arms race and by the development of the most advanced military technology, as well as by tendencies to spread spheres of interest to areas of the nonaligned world, represent a challenge to the principles of active peaceful coexistence and threaten to direct the further development of relations in the world in such directions.

The great majority of the international community is conscious of the dangers stemming from this. The tendency towards "bipolarization" of the world and attempts to draw other countries into such a polarization are contrary to the interests of equitable international cooperation and peace in the world.

A growing number of people and countries refuse to subordinate themselves to such a policy. Their efforts are aimed at preserving their independence and their rights to their own development. For these reasons their demands too are strengthening for a halt in the exacerbation of international relations and for renewal of detente and its spread to all the spheres of international life.

At the same time, it is becoming increasingly obvious that without a speedier development of developing countries the deep roots of the present crisis in international economic and political relations cannot be resolved. As an inseparable part of these positive aspirations the wave of emancipation of peoples and their struggle for full independence are strengthening and the last strongholds of colonialism and apartheid are being demolished.

The Policy of Nonalignment

We know that the existence of blocs is a reality which cannot be done away with just like that. But, the nonaligned policy is directed to overcome the bloc division by strengthening those elements in international relations which unfold the perspective of building a more just and better world.

The policy of nonalignment is opposed to bloc rivalry, to the tendency of spreading spheres of influence and of imposing strategic bloc interests to the rest of the world. In order that the policy of nonalignment might play such a positive role it must be independent and have a nonbloc orientation.

The nonaligned policy advocates that the relations between states be founded on the principles of active peaceful coexistence. Only on these bases can the process of relaxation of tension be renewed and the efforts aimed at the democratization of international relations strengthened.

Our concept of nonalignment is the active struggle of all peoples and countries of the world for a future which should be common to all.

It is no coincidence that some countries, which are members of the blocs, are also alarmed by the dangerous development and they feel that their affiliation to a bloc does not ensure for them either enough security or a broad enough framework for the promotion of their national interests and they are turning increasingly to nonalignment as a factor which can contribute to calming down tension and renewing stability in international relations.

An important lesson to be learned from such a development is the growing knowledge that the question of world peace cannot lie merely in the hands of the great powers but that this responsibility is borne by other countries too because they are vitally interested in living and developing in peace and in enjoying equal security.

It is beyond dispute that the world is experiencing some kind of permanent crisis. But it is the bloc policy and the structures of international relations based on this policy, and through such a policy the entire international relations, which are experiencing a crisis, and not the policy of nonalignment. This policy emerges in the present crisis as a necessary factor of stability and a realistic political factor without which no single major international problem can be resolved, as has also been the case in the past.

The nonaligned policy expresses the objective aspirations and needs of mankind for peace and progress and this makes it possible for this policy to offer real and acceptable alternatives for the major dilemmas and questions of the present-day world.

Such an affirmation of the policy of nonalignment could not, unfortunately, find its full value in the practice itself. The reason for this lies above all in the lack of readiness by great powers and blocs to find broadly acceptable and just solutions for existing problems.

But it should be placed on record that the effective activity of nonalignment has also been made difficult to a considerable extent by the well-known differences inside the movement of the nonaligned countries regarding the views of individual crisis situations and methods in which they should be approached.

However, nonaligned countries have been politically very active in subjects which have been discussed at the United Nations and other international gatherings and in the context of which the further affirmation of the orignal principles and goals of the nonaligned policy has taken place. In this way they have been contributing to a real examination of the causes of the present exacerbation and to a quest for appropriate ways out.

In the contacts which we have had with a large number of heads of delegations of nonaligned countries who attended President Tito's funderal in Belgrade, we arrived at a common consensus that nonaligned countries in the present difficult world situation must not remain passive observers: that they must face all the challenges of such a situation and develop their activity, regardless of the differences and of some different views. It is in such an approach that the knowledge lies that activity represents the best way to reduce these differences and to strengthen solidarity, political unity and the positive influence of the nonaligned movement on world events.

In our consultations with numerous nonaligned countries, we have also arrived at the joint conclusions that the international situations demands that cooperation between nonaligned countries should be strengthened and that the principles of nonalignment, which they advocate in the international activity, should be applied more consistently also to their mutual relations. It is also necessary to strengthen the activity of nonaligned countries in the UN system and work for a greater role of the world organization in resolving the most important international problems.

Our recent broad political and diplomatic activity has strengthened our conviction that all necessary preconditions exist for the activity of the nonaligned movement in the direction of elminating the causes of tension and of renewing detente as a necessary framework for continuing efforts to build international political and economic relations in line with the decisions of the sixth summit conference of nonaligned countries.

During our talks in India we agreed that the holding of a ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi at the beginning of next year will be significant step in this direction: this was unanimously accepted at the subsequent meeting of all nonaligned countries in New York.

We are convinced that the preparations for this conference will represent the meaningful activity of the movement of nonaligned countries in relation to the topical world situation as well as the fact that the positive action of nonaligned countries will be expressed within the framework of the work of the forthcoming sessions of the General Assembly on Palestine, on problems of development and the 35th regular session.

In our view, other activities in the sphere of development of scientific, technological, informative and other cooperation by nonaligned countries and developing countries are also important both on account of the needs of all these countries to free themselves more speedily of dependence, as well as on account of the significance which these activities have for the strengthening of solidarity of the movement and its more efficient activity.

Through direct democratic dialogue and mutual respect for views and also through consistency in implementing the original principles and goals of nonalignment the movement of nonaligned countries will, through various and coordinated activity, be in a position to make a fundamental contribution to the resolving of all major problems which the international community faces today.

Crises

What attracts our particular attention is the fact that the bloc rivalries make the resolving of existing crisis hotbeds difficult and that they cause new ones.

The causes of such a situation lie in increasingly broader use of force in international relations, in intensified interference in the internal affairs of other countries, in resorting to various forms of pressure, military intervention, growing military presence and the rivalry by great powers in crisis areas, in spreading their global strategic interests to areas of the nonaligned world.

We do not see a possibility of solving major and dangerous crises which we face within the framework of bloc rivalries or bloc agreements.

We believe that, today more than ever before, it is necessary that solutions be sought in principles which will promote general stability and security of the world and strengthen the principles of sovereignty and independence of states, their equality in international relations as well as the right of every people to choose its own way of life and development, without it being imposed from outside.

Our country is guided precisely by these principles in its support for the decisions and efforts of the General Assembly and other bodies of the United Nations which are concerned with these crises.

The solution of the Middle East crisis has not progressed. Israel's aggressive policy continues and it blocks any efforts to resolve the crucial aspect of the crisis itself: The recognition to the Arab people of Palestine of their right to self-determination and an independent state, as well as recognition of the PLO as its legitimate representative. Fresh exacerbations in the Middle East impose the urgent need for a broader approach and involvement of the United Nations and the nonaligned countries in setting in motion a real negotiating process which would lead to a complete, lasting and just solution of this, the most complex and most dangerous, crisis hotbed. In this respect we attach great attention to the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on Palestine.

The crisis in Southeast Asia is becoming chronic. No progress whatsoever has been achieved in resolving it. We continue to believe that the solution of this crisis must embrace a halt to foreign intervention and the recognition of rights to the people of Kampuchea to decide alone on the form of power and on its fate. We are convinced that only in this way can stability and security of all countries of that troubled region be reestablished.

The area of Asia is being increasingly turned into a center of tension and of conflicts of bloc interests. The victims of such a development are independent and nonaligned countries of that area. The crisis has also spread to Central Asia and has engulfed Iran, Afghanistan, the Gulf area and the area of the Indian Ocean. The crisis is exacerbated even more by the military intervention in Afghanistan.

As regards this crisis too our country has taken a principled stand (?calling) for a peaceful political settlement which includes halting intervention as well as all forms of foreign interference and the recognition of the full right of people to decide themselves on the systems of power and on their way of life.

The liberation of Zimbabwe represents a great historical victory of the struggle for the liquidation of the last remnants of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa.

Our country has extended continuous support and aid to the liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe as well as that of other peoples of southern Africa, bearing in mind in this connection also the decisions of the first summit conference of the nonaligned countries in Belgrade in 1961, in which it was stressed that the liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid represents one of the most important and most fundamental tasks of the international community.

We are convinced that the international community should make fresh and decisive efforts in order that the liberation of Namibia be speeded up and the racist regime of South Africa prevented from sabotaging it and carrying out military incursions into neighboring countries with impunity.

Together with other nonaligned countries we advocate the speedy solution of the Cyprus problem, on the basis of the UN resolutions and the decisions of the conferences of nonaligned countries and in the direction of renewing and consolidating the unity, independence and nonalignment of Cyprus, along with accord by the two ethnic communities which would be in their joint interest as well as in the interest of peace and security in the Mediterranean.

The question of Western Sahara we treat as a colonial problem which should be resolved within the frameworks of the UN and OAU resolutions and decisions and of the conferences of nonaligned countries. These decisions demand respect for the rights of people to self-determination. Our interest is to stress this once again in order that we might also in this way contribute to the speediest possible just solution of this dangerous crisis.

We respect the legitimate aspiration of the people of Korea to unite. We support the positive initiatives of the DPRK in this direction, in the convicition that their peaceful implementation would affirm in a concrete manner the goals and principles of the policy of nonalignment and make it possible for a united Korea to be, as a nonaligned and independent country, a factor of stability in that region of the world which has been tempestuous for years.

We support the wave of emancipation of peoples and countries in all parts of the world as part of the general and inevitable aspiration for independence and equality. We believe that what is at stake is a historical process which will have more favorable conditions to develop speedily and unhindered, if there be less attempts at foreign interference, influences on the direction of development or attempts at halting progressive changes in these countries.

The Arms Race

The narrowing down and the crisis of detente have inevitably led to a stagnation in disarmament negotiations and to a new and even more dangerous race in the most modern conventional, missile and nuclear armament. What causes particular concern is the fact that the renewal of the arms race and the piling up of war means in sensitive areas is being linked with the aspiration to expand the existing and to gain new bases and air and sea facilities in countries which do not belong to bloc organizations, and even in nonaligned countries. This in turn reflects unfavorably on trust and the general climate in East-West relations and intensifies the rivalry in individual areas where great powers and blocs openly confront one another.

We believe that the lowest point to which the relations between great powers have fallen in the past 20 years or so and the dangerous rivalry in which they are engaged in the broader area of central Asia point to the lesson that neither world security nor the interests of these powers can be reliably achieved by a balance of fear but by strengthening trust. In the same vein, it is high time that rivalry in arms be replaced by rivalry in disarmament.

It is from this point of view that we look upon all ideas, initiatives and proposals which lead, or which could lead, to a slowing down in the arms race, to halting it and to going over negotiations about real disarmament, both globally as well as regionally, and particularly in Europe.

This is also the way in which we look upon the activity of the Disarmament Commission and Committee in Geneva, which should be much more lively and much more fruitful, as well as SALT II and the Vienna talks on reducing troops and arms in central Europe, the freezing of which has a depressing effect on international relations.

We believe that all interested countries should participate in disarmament negotiations and that great powers alone cannot decide on disarmament measures which would bind the rest of the world.

European Cooperation

In a situation in which detente in relations between great powers and in some areas of the world is being continually narrowed down and called into question, it is encouraging that in Europe the interest to preserve and continue detente is intensified. Due to the concentration of bloc presence, the race in missile and nuclear armaments on its soil and the interdependence of peace and security in the world, Europe could not have been left isolated from the present crisis of international relations.

It seems to us that this fact has strengthened the awareness about Europe's responsibility for the state of peace and stability also in other parts of the world. This can have a positive influence on international relations and the consolidation of the position of political factors and forces which oppose cold war intonations and which advocate reduction in tension and elimination of causes leading to tension.

As a European nonaligned country which played host to the first meeting of representatives of member-countries of the Helsinki conference, Yugoslavia is active in the preparations for the Madrid meeting. We expect the Madrid meeting to contribute to an even implementation of the agreements contained in the Helsinki documents--to take a step further in expanding general European cooperation as well as to facilitate efforts aimed at stabilizing international situation as a whole.

It is precisely owing to the crisis character of the present development of relations in the world that we believe it important that notable progress be achieved at the Madrid meeting also in the military component of European detente, in spreading measures to strengthen trust, military disengagement and continuous reduction in the level of military forces and arms in a balanced way and along with full guarantees for equal security of all European countries. This is possible to achieve only by strengthening mutual trust and relations on the basis of jointly determined principles and by progress in implementing the agreements of all "the baskets" of the Helsinki document.

Nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe are developing a very constructive activity and mutual cooperation in the preparations of the Madrid meeting. We can say that this contributes to the affirmation to the spirit and the principles of the policy of nonalignment on European soil also, which again makes this policy truly universal.

The time at which and the circumstances under which the Madrid meeting should be held will make topical the need to expand detente to neighboring regions, above all to the area of the Mediterranean and the Middle East. European peoples can enjoy lasting benefit of detente only if it becomes universal and if it contributes to a similar degree of stability, peace and cooperation also being achieved in other regions of the world.

International Economic Relations

Despite the fact that peace and development are directly inderdependent and under the conditions of the worsened political situation, the resolving of the essential causes of the crisis in international economic relations continues to be delayed. We find these causes above all in the widening of the gap between developed and developing countries and in the increasingly difficult position of the majority of developing countries. Along with growing indebtedness, the continuous worsening of the conditions of trade, the deepening of the energy crisis, inaccessibility to financial resources for development, and often also general poverty and mass hunger, a large number of these countries feel that they are losing any perspective of the possibility of safeguarding or even initiating their own development.

As opposed to this, leading developed countries try to preserve their privileged position by retaining the obsolete system of international economic relations. However, this system in many of its elements no longer functions and it does not satisfy even the developed countries' own long-term interests or the interests of the development of the world economy as a whole.

In order to resolve the crisis of the world system of economic relations it is necessary to ensure a speedier development of the developing countries. This calls for a more courageous change in some traditional approaches by the industrially most developed countries to this issue. I would like to list here some of them which, in my view, are of general importance:

First, it is necessary to deviate from the rigid preservation of acquired privileges which do not permit more essential structural changes in the present system;

Second, it is necessary to create more speedily the conditions for full and sovereign use of the immense sources of material wealth, by the people to whom this wealth belongs, for their own development;

Third, it is necessary to carry out such changes in the existing system of distribution which will ensure in a more equitable manner the appropriate share for the developing world;

Fourth, by resolving the general indebtedness of developing countries and by ensuring the financing system, conditions should be created for their development, and not merely ensure assistance to their poverty;

Fifth, it is necessary to approach the problem of the world energy crisis through a constructive dialogue, and in particular by bearing in mind the position of the least developed countries.

The forthcoming special session of the general assembly, which should among other things set in train global talks on international cooperation for development and adopt a new strategy for the third decade of development, is of foremost significance for nonaligned and developing countries. Yugoslavia is very involved in the present preparations for this session. Yugoslavia will be chairman of the preparatory committee for the special session of the UN General Assembly for global talks.

We believe that at this session nonaligned and developing countries should stress the real critical state of affairs in international economic relations, point to the danger of delaying coordinated international actions aimed at a speedier development of developing countries and of implementing a new international economic order, as well as invite developed countries for talks on gradual but consistent action in the realization of the decisions agreed on in principle and of the recommendation of the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly. Our country is very active in the work of the "Group of 77" which has proved itself the main representative of developing countries in international economic negotiations.

We also devote particular attention to the expansion of our cooperation with developing countries along the principles of collective reliance on one's own forces. This embraces all spheres of cooperation, including energy. Coordinated and unified activity with these countries in building a more just system of international economic relations represents one of the priorities of our foreign political activity, in line with the decisions of the summit conferences in Algiers, Colombo and Havana.

Questions of development are becoming the fundamental and lasting elements of the general situation. They could be put on the agenda only after the nonaligned movement provided them with a political platform based on nonalignment as a universal concept. At the same time, I would like to stress that the struggle for a new system of economic relations in the world represents the basis for strengthening political cohesion and solidarity of the movement of nonaligned countries. What is also reflected in this is the indivisibility of the nonaligned countries' struggle for fundamental changes in the system of international political and economic relations as a whole.

Relations With Other Countries

Tito's policy of peace, equal international cooperation, freedom and the independence of countries and general social progress not only remains the irreplaceable foreign policy of our country but gains even more significance in the present unstable and dangerous situation in the world.

The policy of nonalignment is the lasting foreign political orientation of our country; it directs our entire international activity. We devote particular attention to the all-round development of our relations with the nonaligned countries and other developing countries. Strengthening relations and cooperation with them becomes even more necessary in conditions of the deteriorated international situation. This demands intensified efforts of the nonaligned countries in advancing mutual solidarity and unity, as well as joint operation in the world scene.

All-round cooperation with these countries, which should embrace the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and information spheres, is in our long-term interests. It is of particular importance that it should acquire an important place in our next 5-year plan as an integral part of our development policy.

If we are to give a critical assessment of the present state of these relations, we would have to say it is not satisfactory. This makes the conclusions which this assembly adopted last autumn following the sixth summit conference of the nonaligned countries even more topical.

I also think it is necessary to indicate that our program of stabilization with which we are to resolve the question of the considerable trade and balance of payments deficit will not be implemented lastingly and successfully if it does not to rely firmly on the stable and all-round development of our relations with the developing countries.

The more direct stabilization measures, such as the devaluation of the dinar, which has been carried out, and the need for additional credit can only have a positive meaning when they are more firmly linked to this broader and clearly defined orientation.

To conclude: We may stress with satisfaction that we have friendly and well-developed relations with almost all the nonaligned countries at the political level, and that in the development of all-round cooperation with them we are registering constant progress [words indistinct] in the future, too, we must make fresh efforts, better organize ourselves and correctly direct all the trends in our society in order to develop these relations and maintain economic relations at the level of the political ones, for which both the needs and real possibilities exist.

The numerous meetings between President Tito and the statesmen of the nonaligned countries have laid firm and lasting foundations for these relations.

Yugoslavia is also interested in developing all-round cooperation and friendly relations with all other countries, on a basis of absolute equality of rights and respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence, noninterference, mutual respect and mutual advantage. In this connection, the differences which exist between us should not constitute obstacles to the successful development of mutual relations. We firmly adhere to the rule that the development of good relations and cooperation with one country cannot run counter to the development of relations and cooperation with another country.

We are convinced that through the consistent development of such relations we best contribute to the interests of our country, as well as to the affirmation and practical realization of the policy of nonalignment. Complete equality of rights in relations between states can only rest on the principles of active peaceful coexistence, which is the most effective protection against possible attempts to pull the nonbloc countries into bloc rivalry.

Our relations with the USSR are developing successfully. The mutual willingness to develop them further, with full respect for sovereignty, independence, equality of rights and mutual respect, was also confirmed on the occasion of President Brezhnev's presence at the funeral of President Tito. The 25th anniversary of the Belgrade declaration, which we marked recently, was a suitable occasion for both sides to affirm their interest and willingness to continue strengthening--regardless of the differences we have in certain questions--and advancing the friendly cooperation in all spheres, on the basis of strict respect for the principles set out in this declaration and in later summit meetings.

The development of our relations with the United States continues along an ascending line, which was confirmed by the visit President Carter has just paid to Belgrade. We assess this visit very positively because it showed that our overall bilateral relations, as well as the beneficial cooperation at the international level, can be successfully advanced regardless of the existence of certain understandable differences on the basis of independence, equality of rights and mutual respect. Such a development of friendly relations received firm support in the joint statement by President Tito [as received] and Carter. We particularly respect the reiterated willingness on the part of the U.S. Government to prevent terrorist activity by hostile emigres, which we view as an attack on the friendly relations between our countries.

The development of friendly relations and mutual respect with the People's Republic of China is also continuing successfully. The meetings between President Tito and Hua Guofeng contributed a great deal to this fact. With this country we have a constant and mutually useful dialogue, and cooperation is becoming more developed and embraces various spheres. Further joint efforts are necessary in order to realize the favorable possibilities for the stronger promotion of economic cooperation.

Relations are developing successfully with the European socialist countries. We enjoy developed cooperation with them, particularly in the economic sphere. The prospects and possibilities exist for an expansion of all-round friendly cooperation with them. Our cooperation with CEMA is also developing successfully.

We also have stable relations and developed cooperation with the countries of West Europe. Nevertheless, the large trade deficit we have with them remains a considerable problem in these relations.

The signing of the new economic agreement with the EEC has created a healthier basis for our economic relations, which has ensured their long-term stable development. With an agreement "of a special kind" we have in a correct manner set up the economic relations of Yugoslavia as a nonaligned, European country which belongs to the "Group of 77" developing countries, with the industrially highly developed countries of Western Europe.

The specific nature of these relations is expressed in respect for the principles of full sovereignty and the particular characteristics and positions of both sides.

Unfortunately, in some West European countries the policy on the activity of hostile emigre groups against Yugoslavia has not yet evolved sufficiently positively. We are convinced that a more consistent stand by these countries on the hostile activity of emigre groups would be in our mutual interests and would contribute to greater trust and further promotion of friendly relations between our countries.

The Neighbors

I would like, comrades, to deal also with the state of our relations with neighboring countries.

In the past too we paid undiminished attention to the promotion of good-neighborly relations and the development of comprehensive cooperation with all neighboring countries on the principles of independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, noninterference and full equality. These principles have been consistently incorporated in our activities towards neighboring countries and they remain the lasting orientation in our efforts aimed at the full implementation of the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki Declaration in the region in which we live.

The positive results which we note in the sphere of political relations and of economic, cultural, scientific-technical and other cooperation with our neighbors confirm effectiveness of such a policy. This encourages us to make fresh efforts with the aim of expanding cooperation, strengthening truth and understanding among states and peoples in the area.

We are convinced that this is the only correct way to consolidate peaceful coexistence, strengthen detente and stability in this part of Europe. On this basis we shall be able also to strengthen general cooperation in the Balkans and eliminate difficulties with which we live in this region in which two military-political bloc groupings confront one another.

With its independent position and its nonaligned policy, Yugoslavia is making a significant contribution to the positive development and stability of the general circumstances in the Balkans and is making continuous efforts in encouraging multilateral cooperation among Balkan countries. We are also convinced that only with a policy of comprehensive good neighborliness can also the difficulties or outstanding issues existing among individual countries be gradually eliminated. In our view there is no issue which could not be resolved with patient political dialogue, on the foundations of equality and full mutual respect.

Thanks to such a principled approach and policy of ours, we have very good relations with the largest number of neighboring (?countries) [words indistinct]. In our relations with Albania there has been progress and positive steps, in particular in economic and cultural cooperation. We are both interested and ready to make a positive contribution to the successful and comprehensive development of friendly relations with Albania on the principles of full equality and to our mutual benefit. We are convinced that this is in line with the deep and lasting interests of the peoples of our countries.

Bilateral, in particular economic, relations are also developing favorably with Bulgaria. Cooperation is expanding gradually and continuously. We advocate the expansion of this cooperation on the broadest foundations and the strengthening of good neighborliness.

It is our conviction that this is the most correct way also to resolve the well-known outstanding issues, which have recently become manifest to a stronger degree, through no fault of our own, in the relations between our two countries.

It is our conviction that a solution of disputed questions can be found in a constructive dialogue on the basis of full equality and the consistent application of the principles laid down in the UN Charter and in the Final Act of Helsinki which both countries had signed.

To this end, we have at one time submitted to the Bulgarian side relevant proposals which provide the basis for a successful development of good-neighborly relations and comprehensive cooperation in the spirit of friendship and mutual respect as well as for overcoming disputed problems.

We are convinced that, within the context of a positive and fruitful development of good-neighborly relations, national minorities can serve as firm bridges of friendship and better understanding. In our multinational community, all nationalities enjoy full equality and have all the opportunities for free and all-round development aimed at preserving their national identity. We would like this to be general accepted practice also in countries where sections of our peoples live.

In our policy we consistently adhere to Comrade Tito's words about the question of national minorities too being resolved more successfully if our relations with these neighboring countries as a whole are better and if cooperation with them in all spheres is as developed as possible.

We, as Comrade Tito often stressed, never had and do not have any territorial claims on any of our neighbors. We respect the principle of the inviolability of borders. We want good and friendly relations with all neighbors. We would also like to hear the same answer from every one of our neighbors.

We want to contribute jointly to the consolidation of trust and mutual respect, to work together on spreading cooperation and on consolidating stability and security of the area in which we live together.

Comrades, the past period was for us a very difficult one. President Tito's death filled us with immense grief and left us with a feeling of irreplaceable loss. Nevertheless, sincere sympathy and admiration for Comrade Tito's person and work, conveyed to us by numerous statesmen of the world by attending the funeral of our president, the statements and resolutions adopted by national parliaments, by international organizations, by social and other institutions throughout the world represented not merely a proof of the worth of the policy which we had been pursuing under Tito's leadership for decades, but also a great obligation for all of us in the future.

By continuing along Tito's path, our country will continue to fight for a more equitable world, for the independence of all peoples and for a life worthy of man, for progress of mankind.

The strength of our country lies in the unity of its nations and naitonalities, in its resolve to safeguard its independence and its way of life, in its nonaligned policy. This is also the guarantee that Tito's work will last forever.

Herljevic on Security Situation

LD261544 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0905 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--The security situation in our country is stable and good.

This is primarily the result of a very favorable political situation, of the activity of organized forces of our society, led by the League of Communists, as well as of full involvement by all factors of the social self-protection system. It can be truly said that our political and security situation is characterized by a high degree of internal unity and the firm resolve of our working people and citizens to consistently follow the policy laid down by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia under Comrade Tito's leadership. This was stressed by Franjo Herljevic, member of the Federal Executive Council (SIV) and federal secretary for internal affairs, in his report at the session today of the federal chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

Herljevic went on to say that this was confirmed, particularly during the recent period of aggravated international tension and Comrade Tito's illness and death. It must be stressed that during this period there were no security problems in the country. Our working people and citizens, and our workers employed abroad too, have displayed a high level of organization, vigilance and conscious discipline. Our social self-protection system, which demonstrated its ability and readiness to efficiently protect the achievements of our revolution and everything we have created during the post-war period, has once again strongly affirmed itself.

It is also worth noting that the reaction of the international public during the recent period has convincingly shown that our country has many friends throughout the world. There has virtually been no people or nation which did not express their admiration and exceptional respect for Comrade Tito and his achievements and their faith in Yugoslavia's safe future and in the implementation of Tito's ideas, both internally and in international relations.

However, individuals and groups in our country and specific reactionary quarters and some other factors abroad which are hostile did not draw appropriate lessons this time either. In connection with the exacerbation of the international situation during Comrade Tito's illness and after his death, they predicted some sort of crisis and they peddled and continue to peddle various speculations about the situation in our society and about the destinies of our country after Tito. They said that we are incapable of resolving the existing difficulties, that the collective method of work has no future, that stabilization measures will not yield any results and that our international role will weaken.

We experienced this sort of wishful thinking and predictions before but they all came to nothing. Yugoslavia remained united and resolved to continue along the road of the consolidation of socialist self-management, equality of all our nations and nationalities and preservation of independence and nonalignment. There is no need to convince anybody that the present and future speculations of the allegedly uncertain destinies of Yugoslavia will equally be denied. They only demonstrate again that their authors still do not understand, or do not want to understand, the essence of our socio-political system, Comrade Tito's achievements and our history. Our sincere friends are not concerned about Yugoslavia's future and the peddling of speculations about which road Yugoslavia will follow in fact represent an attempt to influence our future development.

We never concealed the problems, difficulties and shortcomings which we encountered during our development. We always spoke openly about them because we believed that this is the best way to include our working people and citizens in the solution.

Facing a favorable political climate in our country, the strongly manifested unity of our working people and citizens as well as the activity of the entire system of social self-protection, including the organs of internal affairs, internal enemies, either as individuals or in groups, were forced to act against our constitutional order chiefly in a clandestine manner and within the circle of their followers.

This refers to individuals and groups which represent no force of any kind. In the absence of any kind of support in the country, they turn to foreign reactionary circles and their media in order to sell them an interview or a political pamphlet in which they attack the achievements of the revolution and other values of our society. Some individuals are also establishing links with enemy emigres.

The advocates of the bureaucratic-dogmatic concept offer a strongarm policy in resolving some issues of our future development. The main subjects of their attacks are the basic features of the Yugoslav socio-political system--socialist self-management and nonaligned foreign policy. Some Cominformists and Cominformist emigres advocate foreign interference in our internal affairs and expound attitudes which are objectively directed against Yugoslavia's friendly relations with socialist countries. They have no influence whatever among the people because they have been compromised as the traitors of our revolution. Time itself has already proved them wrong because Yugoslavia is devloping and will develop on well-known foundations friendly relations with all countries.

Nationalist elements, among whom individual intellectuals excel, are not giving up their separatist, irredentist or unitarist aims and attacks on the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. Since they are aware of the sensitivity of our society towards any attempt at undermining brotherhood and unity and togetherness of our nations and nationalities, some of them are trying to conceal their nationalistic aspirations with slogans about the struggle for the so-called protection of human rights, civil and religious liberties and the like. What is still characteristic of all nationalists is that they are trying to create the impression about an alleged threat to "their nations" and to present themselves as the only protectors of national interests.

Individuals and groups which advocate bourgeois ideology--on behalf of the alleged struggle of view, personal freedoms and democracy--work for the introduction of a multi-party system which our working people and citizens have rejected as alien and as incompatible with the socialist essence of our self-managing society. Under the shield of this ideology, they, in fact, join with reactionary forces abroad to undermine our constitutional order and socio-economic system.

In order to draw attention to themselves and to gain certain support, some individuals use various papers, periodicals and international meetings, give interviews, write petitions to socio-political leaderships and to some international institutions and the like. By abusing our democratic achievements, they attack our political system and, while the working class is waging the struggle for stabilization, they enjoy a comfortable life. In an attempt to achieve their plans, some of them put on the nationalistic or dogmatic garb and are ready to join followers of other ideological orientations, which were until very recently opposed to them.

Attempts by individuals to undermine, from bourgeois and bureaucratic-dogmatic positions, our constitutional order have been nipped in the bud and relevant legislative measures have been taken against the perpetrators. Thus, in 1979 and 1980 120 persons, members of illegal groups who had acted against our constitutional order, including preparations to carry out terrorist and other acts of violence, have been prosecuted. Nearly all those prosecuted have been colluding with enemy emigres or with other circles abroad.

The extent of political delinquency in Yugoslavia continues to be on the whole, insignificant. This contradicts rumors about numerous arrests in our country which have been recently circulated by some foreign media.

What is involved is that some cases of purely criminal activity, for certain [word indistinct] reasons, are being proclaimed as political delinquency. This is similar to the practice of proclaiming well-known war criminals and hardened terrorists as being some kind of political force.

However, one thing is clear--we shall not allow anybody to act against the constitutional order, independence and security of our country. Our society has demonstrated enough patience towards some individuals. They, as well as their patrons abroad, will have to understand that all this has its limits.

I would like to stress that the fascist emigres have not succeeded in carrying out a single action in the country, although they have persistently tried to do so. However, this year and last, they carried out 11 terrorist actions aborad in which one of our citizens was killed and five injured. In the past 5-months of this year, emigres abroad tried to carry out 26 more provocative actions and other acts of violence.

Encouraged and supported by certain foreign reactionary circles, enemy emigres are trying to present themselves as some kind of "political opposition" to the social order in Yugoslavia in order to conceal their true terrorist character. Abroad they organize meetings. They try to associate with personalities of public and political life and to ensure a greater attention in foreign information media. In these efforts they have the support of certain reactionary forces in individual countries. For the same purpose they send propaganda material into Yugoslavia and are trying to create ties between nationalists and other enemy structures but they have been thwarted by measures introduced by our society.

Fascist emigres in the same vein are trying to exert an influence on some citizens working abroad and on expatriates by also applying methods of crude pressure, blackmail and even killing. However, more than ever before, our citizens and expatriates demonstrate their unswerving loyalty to their homeland and reject such attempts.

Some foreign intelligence services and reactionary circles encourage emigres to unite their individual groups as well as to establish ties with nationalists and other structures of the internal enemy.

The tolerance shown toward the activities of enemy emigres in some countries leads us to ask the question: Who still needs to portray a handful of terrorists and war criminals as some kind of political force and to support its subversive activities against our country? And why? Why in recent months have individual public information media abroad given space and time to individual emigres and even to war criminals? This is even more odd when one realizes that such phenomena represent a hindrance to the promotion of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and those countries.

On the other hand, it should be stressed that in some Western countries certain measures are being taken to thwart terrorist activity by fascist emigres. In 1979 and this year too, in the FRG, the United States and Australia 16 persons were convicted while criminal proceedings are in progress against 50 other terrorists. We hope that in these cases adequate sentences will be handed down.

We appreciate President Carter's statement on the readiness of the U.S. administration to take the most energetic measures to prevent terrorist activity against the SFRY.

We expect that in the future more energetic measures will be taken against enemy emigres in the countries in which they are living or operating, that measures will be taken not merely against the perpetrators but also against all terrorists, provocatuers and organizers of terrorist actions as well as that, in dealing with terrorism, the double standards still present to some extent will be abandoned. It is absurd that in some countries with which we have friendly relations fascist emigres are allowed to engage in such activities including enemy propaganda against the SFRY. Our position is that the subversive activity of fascist emigres should be prevented energetically everywhere, and this not merely because of friendly relations with our country but also because what is at stake is the obligation of every country to contribute in concrete terms to the struggle against international terrorism.

We shall also in the future, as we have to date, resolutely prevent any attempt to use our territory for acts of terrorism, violence and all other forms of subversive activity toward other countries. It is correct that we should expect the same attitude be also adopted regarding such activity against the SFRY.

Under conditions of exacerbated international tension, information-gathering and subversive-propaganda activities of foreign intelligence services against our country have been intensified. With the broad support of the people, the security organs and services are successfully uncovering and combating such activity. Over the last two years a number of persons were tried for espionage activity against the SFRY.

We view the public security situation to be very good, Franjo Herljevic stressed. Our citizens feel safe and secure everywhere and this is also confirmed by many foreigners who come to our country. We can, therefore, say that Yugoslavia is one of the rare countries which has such a favorable state of security. In recent years positive results have been achieved in combating crime.

The situation on our borders too is very good. Border traffic is still extensive. Last year and in the first 3 months of this year, there were nearly 127,00,000 state border crossings in both directions. In that period, over 31,000,000 foreigners entered our country, while our citizens made nearly 30,500,000 trips abroad. Practically all requests for trips abroad were met, with the exception of persons engaged in criminal or other impermissible activities or for other security reasons. These cases amounted to only 0.1 percent.

Between Yugoslavia and 52 other countries reciprocal visas have been either fully or partially done away with. If one adds to this the fact that over 12,000 foreigners are studying in our country and several thousands are in our country to carry out professional activities, specialization and the like--then it can be correctly noted that Yugoslavia is a very open country. The great majority of foreign citizens behave correctly. For them, Yugoslavia will be open also in the future. However, there are individuals who, by using our hospitality, try to organize on our territory impermissible activities which politically damage relations between Yugoslavia and other friendly countries. We shall prevent this activity even more energetically in the future

Last year, the increase in the number of traffic accidents was slowed by the number of killed and injured and is still great. In 1979, 5,472 persons were killed in traffic accidents and 66,418 injured. The direct material damage is estimated at some 2 billion dinars.

Damage from fires is also great. Fires are exclusively the result of negligence, lack of discipline and lack of respect for regulations.

Although certain measures have been taken in the field of traffic safety and fire protection protection, there are indications that vigilance and discipline have to be increased even more and everyone must undertake more resolute measures.

In keeping with our foreign policy principles, our security organs and services cooperate with corresponding organs in 52 nonaligned countries and 40 countries of the East and West, which constitutes an important contribution to the development of overall cooperation between Yugoslavia and these countries.

The internal affairs organs actively participate in the struggle against international crime. During the past year and this year considerable sums of forged currency notes were uncovered both in our country and abroad. Also, in cooperation with our customs service, considerable quantities of drugs, earmarked mainly for the Western countries, are confiscated every year.

The staffing, expert taining and technical skills of the internal services organs are constantly being improved. Systematic efforts are underway to increase the application of science and technology in their work. Most staff members come from workers and peasant families, and over 90 percent are LCY members.

Although the material position of the internal services organs has been improved, it will be necessary, in keeping with the material possibilities of socio-political communities, to make further efforts in this field in the future.

The assessments made by the SFRY Presidency and of the Presidium (?of the LCY Central Committee concerning) essential questions of the position of and situation in Yugoslavia, as well as the stands and guidelines of other socio-political leaderships in the federation, republics and other autonomous provinces constitute a permanent orientation for the activity of the security organs and services.

The internal affairs organs cooperate closely with the people, primarily in providing expert assistance. Provision of information for socio-political leadership and social self-protection factors about manifestations in the security field has been improved.

Members of the internal services organ throughout our country act to implement the policy of the LCY and our working class, and they are ready and equipped to carry out all the tasks set before them.

From the information and evaluations that have been provided, Herljevic said, one can conclude that we can be satisfied with the state of security in our country. In so doing, of course, we do not lose sight of the fact that the enemy will not give up. We have never concealed the fact that such individuals and groups do exist, and we do not conceal this fact today either. However, they are an insignificant minority, they have no support and influence in our society and they cannot to any extent threaten our constitutional order and our country's independence.

As in other areas of our social life, Tito's policy and achievement also places us constantly under an obligation in the security field. We must go on strengthening our security and promote social self-protection, and primarily suppress negative manifestations with political methods and resources. To date, we have followed this policy and we shall operate this way in future as well.

In the past, the question "What will happen after Tito and who will replace him?" was often heard from abroad. Our working people and citizens gave their unanimous answer that we all will replace Tito we, 22,000,000 citizens of our socialist community led and educated by Comrade Tito and by the LCY.

Therefore, there can be no other answer but to say that we shall continue Tito's work, and that Yugoslavia will continue marching along Tito's road of independence, socialist self-management and nonalignment.

During the recent period, our nations and nationalities once again manifested their loyalty to Tito's policy and their awareness of the greatness and value of everything we have built jointly under Tito's leadership. We have paid for our freedom and all other achievements of the revolution and socialist construction with enormous casualties, efforts and self-denial. This is why we will not allow anyone to tamper with it. In this way we will best give life to Tito's idea that the most secure country is the one which is guarded over and defended by the people themselves, stressed Franjo Herljevic.

DEFENSE SECRETARY RECEIVES GDR ARMY DELEGATION

AU261648 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, has received Col Gen Horst Stechbart, deputy defense minister and commander of the Land Forces of the National People's Army of the GDR, who is heading a delegation of the GDR Armed Forces on a visit to Yugoslavia. Ljubicic and Stechbart discussed the further development of interarmy relations of the two socialist friendly countries.

During its stay in Yugoslavia, the GDR military delegation visited some units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army.

MIJATOVIC SENDS GREETINGS TO PRESIDENT OF MOZAMBIQUE

AU261404 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 24 June, TANJUG--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent the following telegram to Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

"On the occasion of the independence anniversary of the People's Republic of Mozambique, it is with greatest satisfaction that I send to you cordial greetings on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf with best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of Mozambique and for your personal happiness.

"We are convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two nonalined countries will continue to strengthen to the benefit of our peoples and in the broader interest of strengthening peace, security, equitable international political relations and economic cooperation, solidarity and understanding among the peoples of the world."

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED GROUP, KOREAS

AU261305 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jun 80 pp 1, 6

[TANJUG Report on press conference given by Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, in Belgrade on 23 June]

[Excerpts] The federal secretary for foreign affairs has recently visited Zambia, Tanzania, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Singapore and India. How do you assess--the question read--the results of these visits and his talks with statesmen of those countries from the viewpoint of activity of the nonaligned countries and their activity in the present deteriorated international situation?

The official spokesman replied: "We assess very positively the visits of Federal Secretary Vrhovec to Zambia, Tanzania, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Singapore and India and his talks with ministers of those countries, during which he was also received by heads of state.

"The talks confirmed the complete identity of views and assessments of the need for the activity of the movement of nonaligned countries in the present difficult international situation.

"When the activity of the nonaligned countries is involved, I would like to remind you of that part of the federal secretary's statement that speaks precisely about the joint assessment and conclusions made in those talks and about the need to activate the movement of the nonaligned countries in the present deteriorated international situation and to find a way in which the movement could best contribute to the implementation of the goals and principles of nonaligned policy."

Decision of Nonaligned Countries

"Concerning the manner of the movement's activity, I would also like to draw your attention to the federal secretary's statement on the need to coordinate views and to adopt decisions in a public democratic debate and dialogue so that the common positions of the movement on all important questions of its activity could be adopted by consensus."

Journalists then asked how Yugoslavia assesses and views the EEC declaration on the Middle East and Lebanon.

"We are convinced," Kalezic said, "that a peaceful, lasting and just solution of the Middle East crisis can only be achieved by Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, including the Arab part of Jerusalem, and by recognizing the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, to return to their homeland and to establish an independent state on Palestinian national soil. Although we have always considered that the right of every people is to fight with all means, including armed struggle, to achieve its legitimate and national rights. We have always given preference to a political solution through negotiations. We hold this view in relation to the Middle East crisis, too. To achieve a lasting and just solution, it is necessary that all interested sides, including the PLO as the sole recognized legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, participate in the talks on an equal footing. It is clear that the Palestinian question is the essence of the Middle East problem and without resolving this problem there can be no solution of the crisis nor a lasting and stable peace.

We also view the recent declaration of the EEC representatives and their indicated initiative in this light. Naturally, the declaration will gain in importance if it is accompanied by consistent efforts to open up a peace process which would lead to reaching an all-embracing solution. It is understandable that Yugoslavia, and we believe also all nonaligned and other peace-loving countries, which are very much interested in strengthening world peace and security, will make their maximum contribution to this."

How do you view the latest developments in South Korea, and North Korea's statement in connection with these developments?--was the next question, which was answered as follows:

"According to available reports, the recent developments in South Korea express the internal situation in that country and represent a spontaneous resistance of the people to the dictatorial regime and to the policy of violating the basic human rights and freedoms.

"We view positively the DPRK statement that stresses that the Korean problem must be resolved by peaceful means and without any interference from outside, that the DPRK is prepared to continue the initiated dialogue on unification and that in the present situation it will not undertake any military action toward South Korea.

"The development in South Korea and its stabilization on a democratic basis in accordance with the people's demands would make possible a constructive dialogue between the north and the south with the aim of opening up a process for uniting Korea."

How do you comment on the DPRK positions on the nonalignment policy set forth in the statement on the joint session of the Korean Workers' Party Politburo and the Central People's Committee on 11 June 1980?--journalists asked, and the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs replied:

"The positions set forth in the statement on the session that was chaired by President Kim Il-Song confirm the DPRK's consistent adherence to the policy of nonalignment.

"We welcome and greatly appreciate the efforts of the DPRK and President Kim Il-Song personally to reaffirm the original principles and goals of the nonalignment policy, and we believe that they contribute to strengthening the unity of this movement as an independent, nonbloc and active factor in international relations serving peace and progress in the world."

CHAMBER OF ECONOMY DISCUSSES TRADE WITH ITALY

AU270758 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Aleksandar Vlajkovic report]

[Text] We can be extremely satisfied with economic cooperation with neighboring Italy. This assessment has been made in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. Aleksandar Vlajkovic presents a fuller report:

In the first 5 months of this year, our exports [to Italy] were worth $384 million, 34 percent more than last year. The value of imports was $467 million, which is 4 percent less than at the same time last year. We can be pleased with the deficit of $83 million, for we have succeeded in covering 82 percent of imports with our exports, which is incomparably better than earlier, since only 62 percent of imports were covered in a whole year.

In this way, Italy is our most significant partner after the Soviet Union and the FRG. In addition, 11 new agreements on long-term cooperation were concluded this year, making Italy assume the leading place in the number of contracts on long-term production cooperation, joint ventures and technology transfer.

However, although we are pleased with what we have achieved, it is beyond dispute that more can be done. The share of our products in overall Italian imports is not even 1 percent. If one bears in mind that industrial production in Italy this year marks a growth of over 10 percent, it is sufficiently clear that our exports could be increased considerably.

In addition, we cannot be satisfied with the structure of exports. One-half of those are raw materials, timber and agricultural and food products. It is encouraging to note, however, that the share of machines in overall exports is increasing and that it now exceeds 10 percent.

It was noted that there are still some isolated sales promotions and that in carrying out their activities many exporters bypass the chamber's section. In order that we may increase sales to our neighbors, we must get organized even better, provide sufficient export goods, respect the delivery deadlines and pay more attention to quality and packing.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MARKS SECOND CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

AU262115 [Editorial Report] Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1845 GMT on 26 June carried a live relay from the workers hall in Vukovar, which is also relayed by Belgrade, Sarajevo, Titograd and Novi Sad radios. A festive session of the LCY Central Committee was being held there in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party which was held in Vukovar in 1920. Describing the scene and the historical background of the congress, announcers report that 10 surviving members of the second congress are present at the festivities.

At 1859 GMT, the announcer says that members of the working Presidium are taking their places. "They are Dusan Alimpic, Mahmut Bakali, Angel Cemerski, Stevan Doronjski, Dusan Dragosavac, Milka Planinc--who as chairman of the preparations committee will chair the festive session--France Popit, Vojo Srzentic, Nikola Stojanovic and Tihomir Vlaskalic."

At 1900 GMT, Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, opens the session, saying:

"Comrades, I open the festive session of the LCY Central Committee devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party in Vukovar." A choir then sang the Internationale, after which Doronjski continued: "Comrades, the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Vukovar congress not only offer an opportunity but imply an obligation to express deepest respect, tribute and gratitude to the generations of our proletarian and socialist fighters who in the course of these past six decades of incessant revolutionary liberation battles of our party laid down their lives, filled to their last breath with the struggle for the great ideals of human and national freedom, for the emancipation of labor and the liberation of the workers class, the people and mankind.

"Our tribute and gratitude are the greater because the work of this great galaxy of known and unknown fighters is vitally present in every step of our socialist revolution, as its foundation and continuity and as a roadsign in the struggle which we now wage for socialism and socialist self-management in our country, for peace, independence and equality of the peoples and countries, and for human happiness. In this solemn hour when we pay due tribute to our comrades who physically are no longer in our fighting ranks, our thoughts are primarily directed to the greatest among them, Comrade Tito, proletarian fighter and statesman, visionary and strategist, who more profoundly than others comprehended the sense and the moving forces of social development, leading the workers class, the working people, the peoples and nationalities of our country in the victorious national-liberation war and socialist revolution and in their present struggle, expressed in the nonaligned policy, for democratic international political and economic relations, for peace, social progress and socialism in the world. This, among other things, ensured our country high prestige in the international community, and ensured President Tito one of the most prominent places in the history of modern mankind. The greatest tribute and gratitude to the great work of Tito are our pledge that we shall firmly and consistently continue along that direction led by Tito.

"Comrades, I call on you to pay respect, with a minute's silence, to all our comrades who gave their lives for the creation and development of our socialist self-managing community." After a brief pause, Doronjski concluded: "May they have eternal glory and thanks." He then added: "Comrade Milka Planinc, chairman of the committee for the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Second Yugoslav Communist Party Congress, will conduct further proceedings at the session."

Milka Planinc said: "Comrades, in addition to the members of the LCY Central Committee, the commission for statutory questions of the LCY and the LCY control commission, the the festive session is attended by the surviving members of the Vukovar congress, members of the central committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party until the fifth congress, and the delegations of the SAWPY federal conference, of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council, of the Federal Committee of the Federation of the Yugoslav National Liberation War Veterans Association, and of the Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation, representatives of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, representatives of the Slavonia-Baranja region and representatives of Vukovar, the host commune and city." She then yielded the floor to the secretary of the communal conference committee of the League of Communists of Vukovar who greeted the session.

At 1910 GMT, Stevan Doronjski delivered his speech, basically adhering to the prereleased version filed as the referent item. He concluded his speech at 1945 GMT, and Milka Planinc immediately closed the session.

An artistic program with recitations and music was presented in the hall for those attending the session and relayed by the radios.

BORBA REPORTS ON TERRITORIAL DEFENSE TRAINING CENTERS

AU251650 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 80 p 12

[Mijo Vlasic Article: "Training of Members of Territorial Defense; Detachment of 80 Million Defenders; Different Roads to the Same Goal"]

[Summary] "All republics and provinces are not adopting the training center model that has been discussed on several occasions. Some communes have already build their own training centers which, however, are conceived differently than the model center, whereas some other communes are only just now developing their training centers." No one disputes the importance of training our citizens for the country's defense in training centers and the prevailing view is that these centers are very useful and, as regards the training of certain territorial defense units, even indispensable, fewer are those who believe that the training centers are really not that important.

"The centers built so far are mainly well equipped materially and have sufficient cadres but there are also some among them that have not reached this level; they lack a sufficiently developed infrastructure as well as permanent cadre core and thus it is heard that these centers can hardly meet all the training requirements.

"The opponents of training members of territorial defense only in training centers argue that the training should be carried out in the field in the areas of probable deployment of the units concerned in a war, that the training in training centers is carried out in a 'closed' place, that it is difficult to finance the maintenance of centers, that it is necessary to keep permanent staffs in centers whereas the training of territorial defense units is periodical, and finally, that it is necessary to have the necessary storage facilities for weapons and equipment.

However, the advocates of the training centers maintain that these centers could and should operate continuously by introducing a regular order of successive training sessions for various units and branches of territorial and civil defense, the school and worker youth and members of special units and by conducting, in addition to this, also other forms of training with territorial defense commands and staffs.

"Accordingly, it is envisaged that 44 training centers will be built in our country by 1985, including 11 in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, 8 in the Socialist Republic of Croatia, 2 in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, 4 in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, 21 in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, 2 in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and 6 in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina."

A good example of a successful training center is the Bubanj-Potok training center of Belgrade city which is used for "the training of members of the Yugoslav People's Army and territorial and civil defense, youth, students and citizens." It is in fact becoming too small to serve all those who need defense training. Two new training centers are now under construction to reduce the burden on the Bubanj-Potok center.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT MEETS IRISH OFFICIALS

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[Text] Dublin, June 26 (TANJUG)--President of Ireland Patrick Hillery and President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic met in Dublin today. At their talks they gave the greatest attention to the preparations for the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The conviction was reiterated that the two countries, which firmly stand on their non-bloc positions, have great common interest in the meeting being a success and contributing to the renewal of detente in the world.

It is indispensable that neutral and non-aligned countries commit themselves still more to securing the final success of the Madrid meeting, Hillery and Markovic noted, especially now when relations between the big powers run into an impasse and when they ask neutral and non-aligned countries for help to overcome the current unfavorable trends in international relations.

At the talks with Markovic, in Ireland since yesterday as head of a Yugoslav parliamentary delegation, Hillery again expressed his deep sympathy with the Yugoslav peoples because of President Tito's death.

Yugoslavia's and Ireland's similar views on the Madrid meeting, the role of the non-aligned and neutral countries in the present international situation and detente were also expressed at the dinner given last night in honour of Dragoslav Markovic by Irish Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan.

Relations between the two countries, it was said, develop successfully. In his toast at the luncheon he gave today in honour of the president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, the vice-president of the Irish Parliament emphasized that this visit will contribute to better understanding between the two parliaments and the peoples of Ireland and Yugoslavia.